

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

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OF CHINA

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GENERAL

MONDALE'S SPEECH AT UN DISARMAMENT DEBATE NOTED

OW252004Y Peking NCNA in English 1853 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 24 May (HSINHUA)--The tenth special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament started general debates today.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, was first to take the floor. Before he spoke he read a message of greetings from Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In his message, President Tito said: "In the meantime, before our very eyes, the arms race is continuing and gaining in intensity." He said that it is of utmost importance to ensure that "competence and responsibility for solving problems of general disarmament" should become "a substantive and integral part of constant activity of the United Nations and not the prerogative of only some of its members who are most responsible for the present arms race." President Tito expressed the hope that the special session will contribute essentially towards the solving of the problem of disarmament, "translating words into deeds, translating resolutions which are not implemented into concrete programmes and proposals, positions and decisions."

In his speech, Djuranovic said that his country considered it a right of all states to participate in disarmament negotiations on an equal footing. However, all states do not bear equal responsibility for halting the arms race, since they do not have equal capabilities. The major military powers should take important initiatives towards strengthening international confidence and accelerating the process of disarmament. Turning to the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, he said: "In advocating the prevention of so-called horizontal proliferation, we cannot lose sight of the fact that the vertical proliferation--whose protagonists are the major nuclear weapon states--continues unabated." "Yugoslavia rejects the attempt aimed at the establishment of a complete monopoly by a small group of nuclear powers over the transfer and utilization of nuclear technology and energy for peaceful purposes under the pretext of preventing nuclear proliferation."

Reviewing the historical facts that numerous local wars and military interventions have been conducted exclusively with conventional weapons since the Second World War, the Yugoslav president noted: "In attaching primary importance to nuclear weapons, Yugoslavia considers that conventional weapons, too, give cause for serious and justified concern, both because of the enormous increase of their stockpiles and arsenals and because of their sophistication with respect to destructive power and precision."

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi said: "Although the military powers have not confronted directly with each other in conflicts, they are the organizers and provocators in numerous wars outside of their own lands."

Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou said that the two major nuclear powers had an estimated number of deliverable missile warheads up to 12,000 in 1976, and their combined explosive power is equivalent to over 1 million Hiroshima-type bombs. Under this circumstance, he emphasized, "smaller countries which are in danger cannot abandon their defence needs."

Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin told the session that "the largest military forces in the world are concentrated on the European continent." Therefore, while the nuclear weapons invite the greatest attention, "the destructive power of conventional weapons already now enormous and growing must not be disregarded."

In a lengthy speech, U.S. Vice-President Walter F. Mondale said: "The global cost of arms has reached 400,000 million dollars a year...over 26 million men and women are in military service around the world." But he did not mention the fact that of the 400,000 million dollars a year for the cost of arms, the United States and the Soviet Union account for about 250,000 million dollars. Among the 26 million men and women in military service, the Soviet Union accounts for 4.4 million while the United States over 2 million. The figures show that if there is to be genuine disarmament, the two superpowers must reduce their arms first.

Mondale also pointed out: "We face a continuing buildup of unprecedented proportions in Europe. The Warsaw Pact has developed an almost 3-1 advantage in tanks. The SS-20 nuclear missile now being deployed against Western Europe is a new departure in destructive power and represents a substantial increase in the nuclear threat of the Soviet Union." "Its deployment runs totally contrary to all that this special session seeks to achieve. What can justify this escalation in nuclear arms?"

"The NATO summit meeting next week in Washington will recommit the Western democracies to a military posture capable of deterring and defending against attacks," he said. "In the face of the continuing buildup of Warsaw Pact Forces, we will moderately increase the defense budgets of our nations", he added.

Mondale put forward U.S. proposals on disarmament. He also announced that the United States and the Soviet Union are speeding up the work for a new SALT treaty. His speech showed that the two superpowers, locked in ever fiercer rivalry for world domination, are escalating their arms race. For them disarmament is very difficult, or impossible.

31ST WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION ASSEMBLY CONCLUDES

OW250904Y Peking NCNA in English 0821 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, 24 May (HSINHUA)--The 31st Assembly of the World Health Organization (WHO) concluded its 17-day session here today. The assembly reappointed Halfdan Mahler the director general of WHO, as suggested by the Executive Committee of the organization. China and nine other countries were elected members of the Executive Committee.

The assembly heard a report by Halfdan Mahler on the work of WHO in 1976-77. The director general reviewed the growth of the organization in the past thirty years and stressed the need to carry out its objectives for the improvement of the health of all peoples. To achieve this, he said, efforts must be made to lessen the gaps between the developing and developed countries in the field of medicine, promote technical cooperation and exchanges--bilateral, multilateral and regional, and carry out the resolutions of WHO.

At plenary meetings, the representatives of many developing countries gave accounts of their national achievements in health care.

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They praised the WHO resolutions which reflected the aspirations of the people of various countries, in particular the Third World countries, and expressed their appreciation for WHO's cooperation with the developing countries. In their discussions on the health conditions of the Arab inhabitants in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories, China and many other countries strongly condemned Israel for its aggressive policy of occupying these territories and practising atrocities on the people there, resulting in their worsening health conditions.

Djibouti was accepted as a formal member state of the World Health Organization at the plenary session this afternoon, bringing the number of WHO member states to 151.

The assembly also examined and approved the organization's working plan and budget for 1978-1979.

SOLIDARITY WEEK WITH SOUTHERN AFRICA MARKED IN UN

OW231408Y Peking NCHA in English 1209 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 22 May (HSINHUA)--A special meeting was held by the UN Special Committee on Decolonization today to mark the week of solidarity with the colonial peoples of southern Africa fighting for freedom, independence and equal rights. Representatives of UN member states and UN agencies denounced at the meeting the racist Vorster and Smith regimes in southern Africa for their "internal settlement" schemes to create pseudo-independence.

Chairman of the committee Salim A. Salim noted that the "internal settlement" schemed by both illegal regimes was aimed to maintain their rule. He appealed for increased assistance to the oppressed peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe and to their national liberation movements.

President of the UN General Assembly Lazar Mojsov said: The illegal Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia had been implementing an "internal solution" to preserve the privileges of the white racist minority. African states should be left to settle their own disputes as outside interference in African affairs was becoming a dangerous trend which could jeopardize world peace and security in general, he observed.

President of UN Security Council Ruben Carpio-Castillo said the international community had to remain solid to help the peoples of colonial southern Africa achieve independence, despite the intransigence of the illegal regimes in southern Africa.

Speaking as representative of the Organization of African Unity in New York, Mustafa Sam said that the African national liberation movements had concluded that their liberation depended on themselves and in view of the obstinate attitude of those regimes, their only choice was to answer violence of oppression with revolutionary violence. The racist regimes in southern Africa had contrived "internal settlements" to save the racist white minority from being routed, he said.

Theo-Ben Gurirab, representing the South-West Africa People's Organization, said the oppressed peoples of southern Africa had resorted to armed struggle as a serious commitment and as the only effective instrument to bring about the necessary conditions for the seizure of political power.

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"It is this war that our people have declared against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism", he affirmed.

Tang Ming-chao, UN under secretary general for political affairs and decolonization, speaking on behalf of the Secretary General, stressed that further efforts should be made by the international community to enable all the Namibians and Zimbabweans to exercise the right to self-determination.

Representatives of the UN Asian, African and Latin American groups emphasized that the peoples and states of the regions were firmly behind the oppressed colonial peoples of southern Africa and the ruthless practices of apartheid policies of Salisbury and Pretoria should be firmly condemned by all states and people of the world.

VICE PREMIER CHEN HSI-LIEN ATTENDS VOLLEYBALL FINALE

OW251834Y Peking NCNA in English 1824 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 May (HSINHUA)--The 1978 Peking International Friendship Invitational Volleyball Tournament came to a successful close this evening after Japan won the men's final from China.

Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien watched the match and attended the closing ceremony. Prior to the match, he met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Mrs Yutaka Maeda, wife of the Japanese vice-president of the International Volleyball Federation and president of the Asian Volleyball Confederation; Carlos Arthus Nuzman, head of the Brazilian volleyball delegation; Russell Graham, head of the Canadian delegation; Yutaka Demachi, head of the Japanese delegation; Israel Urbieta, head of the Mexican delegation, and Kung Yuan-ti, leader of the Chinese women's team.

Present were Wang Meng and Hsu Yin-sheng, minister and first vice-minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Sung Chih-kuang, assistant foreign minister; Huang Chung, leading member of the All-China Sports Federation, and Mao Lien-Chueh, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

The Japanese men's team won from the Chinese team 3-2. The men's teams finished in the following order: Japan, China, Kiangsu Province of China, Brazil and Canada, and the women's group: China, Japan, Szechwan Province of China, Canada and Mexico.

Chang Chih-huai, chairman of the Tournament Organizing Committee, spoke at the closing ceremony. He said: The tournament is crowned with success thanks to the joint efforts of the delegation heads, coaches, players and referees from the participating countries. It has contributed to the friendship between the people and sportsmen of participating countries and to the development of volleyball. The organizing committee presented awards to the participating teams amid prolonged ovation.

SWEDISH, ARGENTINE M-L PARTIES SUPPORT 3 WORLDS THEORY

OW231416Y Peking NCNA in English 1216 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Stockholm, 22 May (HSINHUA)--The Communist Party of Sweden and the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Argentina have in a joint statement supported Chairman Mao Tsetung's thesis of differentiating the three worlds, reported GNISTAN (spark), organ of the Communist Party of Sweden, published on May 19.

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The joint statement points out that the thesis of differentiating the three worlds is based on a correct analysis of the world. This thesis "has put forward a correct international strategy for the proletariat of the world", and "it has singled out targets--the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States--for the proletarian revolution of the world. Of these two, the Soviet Union is the major source of a new world war. Therefore it is more dangerous."

It says: "This thesis has set forth a common task for all Marxist-Leninists in the world--in accordance with the concrete conditions of each country, they must strive for building a world-wide united front against the two superpowers and unite with all those forces that can be united with in order to isolate, oppose and conquer the two superpowers." It also points out that "the 'Third World is the main force' in the united front of the world against the two superpowers."

UNITED STATES

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT KAUNDA ENDS U.S. VISIT

OW200848Y Peking NCNA in English 0838 GMT 20 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 May (HSINHUA)--Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda ended his two-day state visit to the United States on May 18, according to Washington reports. President Kaunda had two rounds of talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter on Rhodesia, Namibia and the situation in Zaire.

In a National Press Club speech in Washington on May 18, President Kaunda condemned the "internal settlement" dished up by the racist regime of Rhodesia. He added that the answer to the Rhodesian question "lies in completely abandoning Smith's government in Rhodesia". He also urged the United States to halt oil now supplied Ian Smith's regime by American oil companies based in South Africa, and to tighten international sanctions against the white racist regime.

President Kaunda also condemned South Africa's apartheid policy, calling it "a time bomb whose final explosion cannot be far off".

A White House spokesman said that the United States promised to increase the U.S. economic assistance to Zambia for this year and the next two years to a total of 100 million dollars, from the dollars 60 million previously planned.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL SECRETARY VISITS USSR, POLAND

OW210854Y Peking NCNA in English 0843 GMT 21 May 78 OW

[Text] Warsaw, 20 May (HSINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Robert Bergland ended today his three-day visit to this country after his visit to the Soviet Union. Bergland was received by Polish leaders Edward Gierek and Piotr Jaroszewicz and conferred with Polish Minister of Agriculture Leon Klonica.

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He delivered to Gierak a letter from President Jimmy Carter and exchanged views with Jaroszewicz on economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries, especially on the implementation of the Polish-U.S. agreement on trade in agricultural produce and prospects of cooperation in agriculture, science and technology.

During his one-week visit to the Soviet Union, Bergland talked with Soviet Premier Kosygin and Minister of Agriculture V.K. Mesyats, according to an AP report. He discussed with competent Soviet authorities questions of improving the exchange of food information and of grain purchases between the United States and the Soviet Union. He went to Ukraine and Kazakhstan to make a first-hand survey of the crops in Soviet grain-producing areas.

Continues to Hungary

OW241623Y Peking NCNA in English 1404 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Budapest, 24 May (HSINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Robert Bergland visited Hungary from May 20 to 23, according to press reports here. During the visit, Bergland was received by Hungarian Vice-Premier Gyula Szeker and had talks with Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Jozsef Biro.

At a press conference arranged by the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, Bergland said that the recently signed U.S.-Hungarian trade agreement will have better effect on trade in farm products which has so far been conducted smoothly between the two countries. He pointed to the possibilities of continued industrial cooperation between them.

SOVIET UNION

LISBON CONFERENCE DENUNCIATION OF USSR REPORTED

OW251855Y Peking NCNA in English 1829 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Lisbon, 24 May (HSINHUA)--The final resolution adopted by the Lisbon conference against the threat of Russian imperialism yesterday says: "At present, Soviet imperialism has presented the greatest threat to the weak countries and people." "In face of Russian imperialist menace, the West European countries should get united, cooperate in all realms and develop means of strengthening their independence", it added.

The conference which started on May 20 came to a successful conclusion yesterday after adopting a series of resolutions. The conference was jointly initiated by the Communist Party of Portugal (Marxist-Leninist), the Social Democratic Party and the Party of the Democratic and Social Centre.

Present at the conference were many personages of political and cultural circles from a number of West European and African countries. Representatives of an Angola guerrilla organization and some international organizations attended the conference as observers.

The final resolution says: "In their activities, the European countries should unite with the peoples of other continents, the Third World in particular, on the basis of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and mutual benefit."

"The European peoples must energetically support the peoples of the world in their struggle for liberation and national independence, particularly the struggle against Soviet imperialism unfolded now by the African countries and peoples as well as by the East European and Soviet peoples."

The resolution on Euro-African relations notes that "the Soviet Union has become the No. 1 enemy of Africa" and that "the Kremlin's daily intensified intervention in Africa has brought calamity to the African people."

The resolution on Angola urges "immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in Angola."

During the conference, the delegates discussed questions including: the Soviet military strategy and European security, the European unity, the European-African relations and the strategy of Russian imperialism and Europe's relations with other countries of the world, the Third World countries in particular. Speakers unanimously denounced the Soviet aggressive acts the world over and voiced solidarity with the people of various countries oppressed by Soviet social-imperialism.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, former Portuguese Minister of Labour Tomaz Rosa said that the conference has gathered people concerned about peace and security in Europe. Divergency of opinion does not prevent them from uniting with each other to struggle against the common enemy--Soviet fascist expansionism. He accused the Soviet Union of "acting as a world gendarme, invading independent nations, interfering in other countries internal affairs."

Heduno Gomes, general secretary of the Communist Party of Portugal (Marxist-Leninist), made a speech under the title of "Democratic Forces, United To Oppose Their Common Enemy". He said: "Soviet social-imperialism is a superpower which assumes an offensive posture strategically. In consequence, it is the most dangerous enemy of the peoples of the world." He continues: "It is pure illusion to think that making certain concessions will place Soviet social-imperialism in a state of inaction. Soviet social-imperialism is a very avaricious wolf: The more the booty, the stronger its appetite. Munich is a proof."

Amancio Cabrero Ledesma, member of the Political Bureau of the Spanish Workers' Revolutionary Organization, denounced the Soviet Union for practising colonial rule in some East European countries. Furthermore; "The Soviet Union tries to expand its influence in Western Europe, Africa, Southeast Asia, South America--in all continents and regions of the world." "Daily events clearly show that the Soviet Union is not satisfied with its status quo, nor with the occupation of this or that local area. What the Soviet Union has all along considered is seizure of world hegemony."

Raymond Dronne, former vice-president of the National Defence Commission of the French National Assembly, made a speech entitled "Russia's Military Strategy and European Security". He noted, "Among the countries of the world, Russia is a country which spends the maximum amount of its funds for military purposes." He emphasized; "The Europeans should realize the necessity for them to unite to cope with danger. It is absolutely necessary for Europe to reach accord through negotiation and form a union with the United States."

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Hendrik Vaal Neto, a representative of the Angolan guerrilla organization, pointed out in his speech: "For the moment, the sword of the Soviet Union is directing at the heart-land of Africa." He said Soviet imperialism acts in accordance with the strategy that "the conquest of Europe begins with the conquest of Africa," and "the occupation of Angola is the most important step in implementing this strategy."

PEOPLE'S DAILY ATTACKS SOVIET EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN AFRICA

HK250801Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 20 May 78 p 6 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY editor's note to excerpts from foreign press articles published under the title "Soviet Union's Expeditionary Forces in Africa"]

[Text] Like numerous facts revealed by world public opinion, the following translations of foreign press materials documentarily prove that the inflow of Soviet-controlled Cuban mercenaries into Africa has grown into a large force--about a quarter the size of Cuba's total military strength. This "expeditionary army" is equipped and supplied by the Soviet Union and serves the Soviet policies of expansion, infiltration and aggression in Africa. As its scope of interference extends from Angola to the Horn of Africa, Zaire and other African regions, hostility grows. A few days ago, TASS strongly denied that the new invasion into Zaire was engineered by the Soviet Union. It said: "There are not and never have been any armed Soviets in Zaire. This sophistry cannot cover up the vicious Soviet boss and Soviet-armed Cubans who manipulate from behind. It can only further reveal the hypocritical, crafty and ferocious features of Soviet social imperialism."

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION SENDS CONDOLENCES TO SOVIET COUNTERPART

OW251631Y Peking in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries on 24 May sent a telegram to the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries expressing deep condolences in connection with the death of Lyubov Timofeyevna Kosmodemyanskaya.

The telegram states: On learning about the untimely death of Lyubov Timofeyevna Kosmodemyanskaya, mother of Soviet heroes Zoya and Aleksandr Kosmodemyanskiy and author of the book "Story about Zoya and Shura" which is well known to the Chinese people, we express deep condolences.

NORTH ASIA

VICE PREMIER WANG CHEN MEETS JAPANESE REPORTERS

OW260144Y Peking NCHA in English 0109 GMT 26 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 May (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Chen met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with a reporters group of the YOMIURI SHIMBUN of Japan. Leader of the group is Saburo Tamura, honorary professor of the University of Tokyo, adviser is Hiroshi Kuno and secretary general is Takuzo Okai. Present on the occasion were Chou Pei-yuan, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, scientists and leading members of departments concerned.

The reporters group arrived here on May 22 to cover the developments in China's science and technology.

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WANG PING-NAN, HSIAO YEN PETE JAPANESE CULTURAL DELEGATIONS

OW211855Y Peking NCNA in English 1842 GMT 21 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 May (HSINHUA)--Wang Ping-nan and Hsia Yen, president and vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a Japanese writers delegation and the "Higashiyama Painting Exhibition" delegation. The writers delegation, composed of noted writers poets and literary critics, led by Yasushi Inoue, with Ben Minagami as its deputy leader. The painting exhibition delegation is led by Giro Enjogi, with Kai Higashiyama as its advisor.

Mr. Yasushi Inoue is a highly popular Japanese writer and Mr. Kai Higashiyama is a master painter. The painting "Dawn of Spring", which was presented to Chairman Mao by former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka during his 1972 visit to China, is a masterpiece by Mr. Higashiyama. The painting is not only an excellent piece of art but also a symbol of the lasting friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people.

The banquet this evening was a happy reunion of writers and artists of the two countries. Present were noted Chinese writers Mao Tun, Chou Yang, Liu Pai-yu, Hsieh Ping-hsin, Chang Kuang-nien, Yao Hsueh-yin, Yen Wen-ching, Li Chi, Chou Er-fu, Meng Wei-tsai, and painters Wu Tso-jen, Chu Tan, Huang Yung-yu and Ai Chung-hsin. The banquet was alive with chats and laughter. Some painted on the spot and others exchanged autographs. A warm atmosphere of friendship prevailed throughout the banquet.

President Wang Ping-nan in his toast warmly praised the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association headed by Kenzoo Nakajima and Japanese writers and artists for their endeavour and success in promoting cultural exchanges between the two peoples. Yasushi Inoue said: "We are very happy to meet so many old friends today after the gang of four were overthrown. The dark clouds that once shrouded Chinese literature and art have been dispersed and the spring of a hundred flowers in bloom has been ushered in. We are expecting with great joy to see more beautiful flowers in your garden of literature and art."

Among the guests were Shoichi Ban, minister of the Japanese Embassy in China, and Mrs. Ban. Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Lin Lin and Secretary General of the China-Japan Friendship Association Sun Ping-hua were present.

RETIRED JAPANESE MILITARY OFFICERS CONTINUE VISIT

Met By Su Yu

OW211554Y Peking NCNA in English 1542 GMT 21 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 May (HSINHUA)--Su Yu, vice-minister of national defence, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with retired senior officers from the self defence of Japan. They are Masatake Okumiya, Hisatomo Mastukane, Giichi Ajieka and Shoichi Kadowaki. Col. Fumio Miyazaki, defence attache of the Japanese Embassy here, attended the meeting.

Present were Yin Tso-chen, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence, and Liu Ching, deputy military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Japan.

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Feted By Wu Hsiu-chuan

OW222008Y Peking NCNA in English 1732 GMT 22 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 May (HSINHUA)--Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met with a group of retired senior officers from the Self-Defence Forces of Japan this evening and gave a banquet in their honour. These retired officers are Masatake Okumiya, Hisatomo Mastukane, Giichi Ajioka and Shoichi Kadowaki. Wu Hsiu-chuan had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

Present on the occasion were Yin Tso-chen, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence, and Liu Ching, deputy military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Japan. Colonel Fumio Miyazaki, defence attache of the Japanese Embassy here, attended the banquet.

Meet Liao Cheng-chih

OW231422Y Peking NCNA in English 1246 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 May (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this morning with a group of retired senior officers from the Self-Defence Forces of Japan. They are Masatake Okumiya, Hisatomo Mustuke, Giichi Ajioka and Shoichi Kadowaki. Col. Fumio Miyazaki, defence attache of the Japanese Embassy here, attended the meeting.

Present were Sun Ping-hua, secretary general of the China-Japan Friendship Association, Wang Hsiao-yun, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry, and Liu Ching, deputy military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Japan. After the meeting, the hosts and guests had breakfast together.

KAWASAKI DELEGATION LEAVES PEKING FOR SHANGHAI

OW211516Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 21 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 May (HSINHUA)--The 18-member friendship delegation from the Kawasaki group, Japan, led by Kiyoshi Yotsumoto concluded its visit in Peking and left here by air today to visit Shanghai before going home.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Hsiao Fang-chou, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. During their stay in Peking, the Japanese guests had meetings with Yeh Chih-chiang and Liu Hsueh-hsin vice-ministers of metallurgical industry, Liu Hsi-wen, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Hsia Yen, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association. They also called at the Ministry of Communications and National Corporations for Foreign Trade and exchanged views on furthering relations of cooperation.

PEKING COMMITTEE ENTERTAINS JAPANESE DELEGATION

OW251646Y Peking NCNA in English 1619 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 May (HSINHUA)--The Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee gave a reception here this evening to welcome a delegation for Japan-China friendship from Tochigi Prefecture of Japan led by Deputy Governor Shodo Fukuyama, with Koji Koike and Manjiro Ando as deputy leaders.

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In their toasts, Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Wang Hsiao-i and delegation leader Shodo Fukuyama pledged common efforts for an early conclusion of a China-Japan peace and friendship treaty.

The delegation, composed of more than 130 people from various circles in Tochigi Prefecture, arrived here yesterday after a visit to Wuhsi, Hangchow and Shanghai.

JAPANESE BANK GOVERNOR PETES PRC BANK DELEGATION

OW241822Y Peking NCNA in English 1813 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 24 May (HSINHUA)--Teiichiro Morinaga, governor of the Bank of Japan, hosted a banquet yesterday evening in honour of a delegation of the People's Bank of China with Chen Hsi-yu, vice-president of the bank, as leader.

At the banquet, the governor recalled the close exchanges and friendly cooperation between the banks of the two countries after the restoration of China-Japan diplomatic relations. He said: "The visit of the Chinese bank delegation will contribute to the development of friendly cooperation between the Sino-Japanese bank circles and between the two countries."

The leader of the Chinese delegation praised the positive contributions the bank circles of Japan have made for the development of Sino-Japanese friendship and of trade between the two countries. He said: "Together with the new upsurge in our economic construction, there will be a new development in our economic and trade relations with foreign countries as well as in banking service."

Deputy Governor of the Bank of Japan Haruo Maekawa and permanent advisor of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade Kheita Okasaki were present at the banquet. Present also was Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao.

Japanese Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama, Director of the Economic Planning Agency Kiichi Miyazawa and Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda met with leader Chen Hsi-yu, deputy leader Shang Ming and some members of the Chinese delegation yesterday and today.

The Chinese People's Bank delegation arrived here on May 22 at the invitation of the Bank of Japan.

DPRK GENERAL RECEIVES DEPARTING PRC MEMBER TO MAC

OW241524Y Peking NCNA in English 1515 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 May (HSINHUA)--General O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces of Korea, on May 22 received and had very cordial and friendly talks with Chen Chien-wu, member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, who is leaving his post.

Korean Vice-Minister of the People's Armed Forces Pak Chung-uk and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Chih-hsien were present on the occasion.

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Ho Tam, vice-premier of the Administration Council of Korea and vice-minister of foreign affairs, also received Chen Chien-wu this morning and afterwards gave a luncheon in his honour. Korean Vice-Director of the Second Bureau of the Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Pak Hyon-po and Chinese Ambassador Lu Chih-hsien were present on the occasions.

DPRK OFFICIAL RECEIVES FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW241526Y Peking NCNA in English 1513 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 May (HSINHUA)--Kim Yong-nam, alternate member of the Political Committee, secretary and director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, received on May 19 the Chinese friendship visiting delegation headed by Li Chen, secretary of the Shantung Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and had very cordial and friendly talks with the Chinese guests.

Present on the occasion were Han Pyong-un, director of the Korean International Tourist Agency, and Lu Chih-hsien, Chinese ambassador to Korea. The delegation left here for home on May 20.

DPRK FOOTBALL TEAM WELCOMED BY CHINESE PLA

OW201708Y Peking NCNA in English 1647 GMT 20 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 May (HSINHUA)--The General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army gave a reception here this evening to warmly welcome the "Sentinel" football team of the Korean People's Army led by Li Han-bok. Attending the reception were all members of the football team, Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su, military attache Sr. Col. Kim Bo-yun and deputy military attaches Maj. Li Sok-shang and Maj. Kim Ha-nyong of the Korean Embassy.

Present were Deputy Director Huang Yu-kin and Deputy Secretary-General Li Wei of the PLA General Political Department, and Deputy Director Chang Shao-ting [1728 1421 1656] of the Culture Section under the department; Deputy Director Chao Chun-cheng of the Foreign Affairs Bureau under the Ministry of National Defence; leading member of the Chinese Football Association Li Feng-lou; and coaches and players of the PLA "August 1" football team.

At the reception which was permeated with a warm, friendly atmosphere, Chang Shao-ting and Li Han-bok expressed the hope that the blood-cemented revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two peoples of China and Korea and their armed forces would be constantly strengthened and developed.

The Korean football team arrived here this afternoon.

Air Force Officials View Match

OW251934Y Peking NCNA in English 1910 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 May (HSINHUA)--The "Sentinel" football team of the Korean People's Army defeated an air force selection of the Chinese People's Liberation Army 2-0 here this evening. Half-time score was 1-0.

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The first goal was scored in the 15th minute. Forward Kim Gwang-ung of the Korean side dribbled the ball past two defenders and kicked it into the net on the run. The second goal was scored 13 minutes after interval by the same Korean player. He received a pass in the penalty zone and slipped the ball past the goal-keeper into the net.

The 20,000 spectators in the Hsiennungtan Stadium burst into hearty applause as the game swung from one end of the field to the other.

Among those present were Ho Ting-i, deputy commander of the PLA Air Force, Tseng Yu-cheng, deputy chief of staff of the headquarters of the air force, Kao Te-hsiang, deputy director of the air force's Political Department, Tuan Shih-kai, deputy head of the Logistics Department of the air force, and Li Han-pok, leader of the Korean "Sentinel" football team.

Present were also Senior Colonel Kim Po yun and Li Sok-shang, military attache and deputy military attache of the Korean Embassy here.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SRV PERSECUTION OF OVERSEAS CHINESE CONDEMNED

OW252147Y Peking NCNA in English 2144 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent Ma Li]

[Text] Nanning, 25 May (HSINHUA)--I arrived in mid-May at the border town of Tunghsing, on the southern frontiers of mainland China in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. I saw the conditions of the victimized Chinese residents driven back to China by the Vietnamese authorities, and looking across the river, was confronted with the tragic sight of Vietnamese army and policy personnel pursuing and beating their victims.

The Tunghsing Autonomous County of many nationalities lies beside the Peilun River, just across from the Mong Cai District of Vietnam's Quang Ninh Province. People on either shore can see the houses and fields on the other side. The people living along the borders of both countries drink from the same river and have had unbroken friendly exchanges. Dark clouds now hang over this river, however, owing to the Vietnamese authorities' large-scale persecution and driving out of Chinese residents.

I mounted the dykes of the Peilun River and gazed in the direction of the Mong Cai District of Vietnam. There I saw on a stretch of open river flats, groups of victimized Chinese huddling together with their children, mothers trying to soothe their crying babies, old people sitting on the bare ground, completely exhausted. Some were boarding small boats destined for the north bank.

Some of the victimized Chinese were wading across at shallower points. In the waist-deep water, some carried bag and baggage on their shoulders; others were pushing floating planks before them. Under the shade trees and by the bamboo groves were standing gun-bearing Vietnamese soldiers, keeping a close eye on those preparing to cross the river. Some of the victims were chased and beaten by the Vietnamese soldiers and security personnel on the river flats and robbed of their belongings.

As the victimized Chinese stepped on the soil of the motherland on the Chinese side of a ferry crossing, they helped one another, taking the old folk by the arm and leading the children along. When the old people got off the boat, they kept repeating to their dear compatriots who had come to receive them: "We are safe now we are safe now!" A couple carrying what clothing and utensils remained to them after the plunder, came ashore with their two children. The father was carrying two baskets on a shoulder-pole, his little girl sitting in one of them. The elder child was an early teen-ager, following along right after the mother. The long day-and-night trek had left the child with a pair of badly swollen feet.

On the dyke, people stood around in little knots, eyes moistening as they poured out their feelings on the return to the motherland. Angrily, they accused the Vietnamese authorities of a long list of persecutions of Chinese, exposing them one by one.

A woman who had still not recovered from the shock told people how one hour earlier on her way out of Vietnam she had seen a young man among the harrassed Chinese ganged up on and badly mauled by six Vietnamese soldiers. On May 9th, old peasant Shen Yao-kun, a Chinese living in a village two kilometres from Mong Cai, was carrying two baskets of manioc on his shoulder-pole when Vietnamese soldiers stopped him near the gates of a school. They pointed a bayonet at his throat, twisted both arms behind him and took away his manioc. The forefinger of this right hand was broken, in a compound fracture that pierced the skin, so that he had to be rushed to the Tunghsing County Hospital for treatment upon his return to China.

Returnees stand in rows on this bank of the Peilun River, gazing anxiously at the opposite shore. The children wait for parents still stranded in Vietnam, the old people for their children and grandchildren. Chu Shih-wen, an old returnee, came back across the border from Ha Coi eleven days ago. Every day, he goes down to the riverside to wait for his 18-year-old son and goes away with a heavy heart. He told me: "My son hasn't come and I'm burning with anxiety."

An old resident of Tunghsing town recalled how the Chinese and Vietnamese people shared weal and woe in the struggle ten years ago when ferries were shuttling to and from across the Peilun River. He told me how large numbers of Vietnamese residents of Hanoi, Haiphong and Mong Cai were evacuated across the border to Tunghsing County when U.S. imperialism savagely bombarded those parts of northern Vietnam. He said: "The Vietnamese people together with the Chinese in Vietnam sent the old folk, women and children across the river and every household in our Tunghsing town gave them an enthusiastically friendly reception. We settled down over 6,000 people until 1971, when they returned to Vietnam. Those moving scenes are still fresh in the minds of the border people of both countries. We never dreamed that the Vietnamese authorities would damage the friendship sealed in blood between the people of China and Vietnam, as they are doing today. It really makes you feel bad!"

I saw a cluster of homes in Deo Hang Le, right on the opposite bank of the river. The roofs had all been stripped off. Pointing to the crumbling walls, a returnee said to this reporter: "That is iron-clad proof of the Vietnamese authorities' persecution of the Chinese in Vietnam. That was where the Chinese residents were concentrated in Mong Cai. This February, Mong Cai District authorities announced the establishment of a 'sanitary district' along the river, ordering the Chinese there to move inland to build so-called 'new villages'.

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"With tears in their eyes, the Chinese left the homes they had built up with the labour of so many years and returned to the motherland."

Su Ping, who had lived in Hong Cai, revealed how he had suffered all sorts of persecution in recent years. He was born in Haiphong and at the age of 25 joined in the struggles of the Vietnamese revolution. He still bears the scars of the battles to resist the aggressors in Vietnam. He once worked in a film company in Quang Ninh Province. But he was compelled to retire before he reached the retirement age, because Vietnam groundlessly discriminated against Chinese residents. As his pension was not enough to support his family of six, he had to cultivate a piece of wasteland on which he grew vegetables to make both ends meet. Late last year, his family was denied their grain supply for two months.

Su Ping continued: "From the beginning of this year the Vietnamese security personnel placed me under closer surveillance. I had no other choice but to return to the motherland, saying farewell to the place where I had lived and fought, parting with the Vietnamese people, with whom I had lived together."

The returnees who have gone through so much suffering are received with deep feeling by their dear compatriots in the motherland. Every family in the town of Tungshing has made room to put them up. A stream of bus caravans takes them to farms for returned Overseas Chinese where they will settle down and take part in the socialist construction of the motherland.

At one of the reception centres, I ran into an old man named Huang Man. Now 76 years old, he was born in Hopu County in Kwangsi. He went to Vietnam and found a job as a miner when he was twenty. He retired at 60 on a meagre pension not enough to eat on. This childless miner could not have lived on, but for help from his neighbours who were, like him, Chinese miners. On the day he came back to China, he had only the threadbare clothes on his back and a worn cotton blanket. Then, with tears welling up in his eyes, he was issued a brand new mosquito net, a straw mattress to sleep on and money for his daily needs.

Fukien Resettlement

HK260700Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 26 May 78 HK

[Text] The leadership at all levels and the people in Fukien are extremely concerned about the Overseas Chinese refugees whom the Vietnamese authorities expelled to China. Some 3,500 of these refugees have been resettled on the province's eight Overseas Chinese state farms since the beginning of May.

The people of the province were extremely angry when they heard the news of the Vietnamese authorities discriminating against, persecuting and expelling the Overseas Chinese. The leadership of the prefectures and the departments concerned have seriously implemented Chairman Mao's instruction on protecting the interests of the Overseas Chinese and assisting those who have returned to China. They have appropriated manpower and materials and done a good job of receiving and resettling Overseas Chinese returning from Vietnam.

Luangchi, Putien, Ningde and Chienyang prefectures and Foochow and Amoy municipalities have set up organs and appropriated cadres and materials in order to do a good job in reception and resettlement work. Some prefectures and municipalities have also organized work groups to go to the Overseas Chinese state farms to assist in the work. The commerce, industry and communications, grain, materials supply and other departments have transported in a timely way the materials required for capital construction and daily living. The Foochow Railway Subbureau and the provincial Communications Bureau have assigned trains to transport the refugees. Public health departments have sent medical personnel to the farms to treat the refugees.

With proletarian affection for the Overseas Chinese refugees from Vietnam, the old returned Overseas Chinese and workers on the Overseas Chinese state farms have made full preparations to welcome them. Many old returned Overseas Chinese and workers have spontaneously moved out of their houses and let the returning refugees from Vietnam move in.

After arriving in Fukien, the Overseas Chinese returning from Vietnam have been welcomed at the stations and comforted at the farms by responsible persons of the leadership and the Overseas Chinese federations. Upon arrival at the Overseas Chinese state farms, they have been warmly received by the leadership at all levels and by the masses and old returned Overseas Chinese of the farms, communes and brigades. The farms have held welcoming rallies and forums. Those at the rallies and forums have expressed tremendous anger at the illegal behavior of the Vietnamese authorities in unreasonably expelling the Overseas Chinese. They also expressed sympathy and concern for the wretched fate of the Overseas Chinese in Vietnam who suffered discrimination and persecution. They have welcomed their return to China to take part in socialist revolution and construction.

Many returned Overseas Chinese from Vietnam have vehemently exposed and denounced the despicable behavior of the Vietnamese authorities in sabotaging the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, ceaselessly worsening relations between China and Vietnam, adopting unscrupulous measures to force the Overseas Chinese to assume Vietnamese citizenship, confiscating their property and expelling them to China. They were very moved by their warm reception by the leadership at all levels and by the masses. They were thankful for the earnest concern shown for them by wise leader Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the people of the motherland, and profoundly felt that the motherland is the powerful protector of the Overseas Chinese. They declared that they would learn from the fine tradition of the people of the motherland of struggling hard amid difficulties and of self-reliance and, together with the people of the whole country, contribute their strength to fulfilling the general task for the new period and achieving the four modernizations.

Kwangtung Efforts

HK260726Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 26 May 78 HK

[Text] Following the policy laid down by Chairman Mao of protecting the interests of the Overseas Chinese and assisting those who have returned to China, the party committees at all levels and the concerned government departments in Kwangtung are warmly receiving and properly resettling large numbers of Overseas Chinese who were savagely persecuted and expelled to China by the Vietnamese authorities. By 24 May, the great majority of the 12,000 Overseas Chinese who had returned to Kwangtung after being expelled by the Vietnamese authorities had been resettled on Overseas Chinese state farms. The refugees who are continuing to arrive are being rapidly resettled. With the earnest concern and vigorous assistance of their compatriots in the motherland, these Overseas Chinese who were persecuted by the Vietnamese authorities, suffered a wretched plight, were subjected to great ordeals and were practically destitute when they returned to the motherland's embrace are now working hard to build new homes.

Since the start of the persecution and expulsion of Overseas Chinese by the Vietnamese authorities, the leadership at all levels and the cadres and masses of all nationalities of Kwangtung Province, from which many people went to live as Overseas Chinese in Vietnam and which is separated from Vietnam only by water, have shown unparalleled concern for the state of the persecuted Overseas Chinese and have closely watched the development of the situation. The Kwangtung provincial CCP and revolutionary committees have held a special conference to arrange the various tasks of receiving and resettling the refugees. They have also established organs to be specifically responsible for reception and resettlement work.

Under the unified arrangements of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the departments concerned have rapidly taken action. They have appropriated a lot of manpower and materials and set up reception stations in Canton and other main ports. The railway departments have sent special trains to Kuming to pick up the refugees, have taken good care of them on the way and have safely transported them to Kwangtung as rapidly as possible. Highway and water transport departments have also organized transport vehicles and vessels to carry the refugees and materials of all kinds to their resettlement points. The provincial commercial departments concerned have assigned forces to process, crash-produce and give priority to the supply of knitted and cotton goods suited to the refugees' needs, other daily sundries and building materials.

The moment they arrived at the port reception stations, the large numbers of destitute refugees were comforted by leading comrades of various departments. Their motherland compatriots immediately sent them clothing, mosquito nets and various daily sundries. Medical personnel treated them and gave them medicine. These personnel have examined and treated Overseas Chinese compatriots who were made ill or who were injured by torture and beatings. Many of the refugees were in tears as they received the things sent by their motherland compatriots and held in their hands bowls filled with the motherland's rice. They expressed thanks to Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and their motherland compatriots for their concern.

Overseas Chinese state farms and farms of the agricultural reclamation system which have taken responsibility for the task of resettling the refugees, as well as the party and government leadership organs of the counties and prefectures where these farms are located, have all placed in an important position the work of receiving and resettling the refugees. The Foshan Prefectural CCP Committee and Taishan County CCP Committee have jointly organized a work team and sent it to the (Haiyen) Overseas Chinese farm on the coast to directly lead this work. In the past month, this farm, which originally had only 1,300 workers, has received and resettled over 2,000 refugees. Old returned Overseas Chinese and workers on the farm have regarded the difficulties of the destitute new arrivals as their own and have done everything possible to tap potentials and provide accommodations for them. Due to the fact that the refugees' arrival was hasty and that it was not possible to build quarters for them in time, several brigades and factories in the vicinity of the farm also provided rooms and arranged furniture for them so that the refugees had somewhere to live the moment they arrived.

The Chingyuan County CCP Committee decided to give priority to supplying all the materials needed by the refugees. The committee also sent people to various places to buy bed boards, tables, chairs and so on. As a result, as soon as the 900 refugees to be resettled on Chingyuan Overseas Chinese farm arrived, they had new beds, bed clothes, mosquito nets, tables and chairs. When the third batch arrived, the farm workers sent steamed bread and rainwear to the railway station.

The refugee (Yang Su-mei) carried a baby boy on the train from Kuming to Canton. She lacked clothing for the boy. The moment she arrived at the farm, the workers gave her their own babies' clothes and diapers. The farm also gave her nutritious food such as chicken, eggs and milk to replenish her strength.

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Concerned leading comrades of the Meihshien Prefectural CCP Committee and the Chiaoling County CCP Committee personally went to the Chiaoling Overseas Chinese farm to visit 1,700 refugees who had already arrived there. The transport departments of Chiaoling County have crash-transported in a timely way materials for the refugees and large amounts of building materials. The county farm machinery plant has worked day and night to crash-produce bed boards and furniture. Neighboring Pingyuan County spontaneously provided 800 bed boards. Some 400 refugees arrived at the farm at midnight on 18 May. Leading cadres of the county departments concerned and of the farm and many farm workers stood by the road to welcome them, carrying torches and lanterns. Throughout the night they arranged their food and accommodations. Many refugees' eyes were filled with tears on seeing this.

Other Overseas Chinese farms, including Lufeng, (Tunghu), (Tananshan), Hua an Hsinglung, have also done much preparatory work. They gave the refugees a warm welcome when they arrived.

The cadres and masses of Kwangtung have felt extremely great regret and anger at the actions of the Vietnamese authorities in persecuting and expelling the Overseas Chinese and in damaging the traditional friendship between China and Vietnam and between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. These actions were carried out under leadership and with plans and aims. They have demanded that the Vietnamese authorities immediately cease their erroneous policy of discriminating against, persecuting and expelling the Overseas Chinese.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER LI MEETS AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION

OW241733Y Peking NCNA in English 1712 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 May (HSINHUA)--Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade, met and had a friendly conversation this morning with the Australian delegation led by J. Scully, secretary-general of the Ministry of Trade and Resources.

Australian Ambassador to China C.G. Woodard attended.

SINO-AUSTRALIAN PLANT SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN PEKING

OW252106Y Peking NCNA in English 2044 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 May (HSINHUA)--A Sino-Australian plant tissue culture symposium was formally opened here today. It is being held in accordance with the scientific exchange programme between the academies of sciences of China and Australia.

The Chinese Academy of Sciences gave a reception at the International Club here this evening in honour of the foreign biologists attending the symposium. Among the guests at the reception were noted biologists from Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Japan, the Korean Democratic People's Republic, Romania and Britain.

Starting tomorrow, more than 50 biologists from the ten countries will read scores of papers on plant tissue culture and engage in academic discussions at the symposium. Tung Ti-chou, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, attended the reception.

Chin Li-sheng, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Australian biologist Dr W.R. Scowcroft spoke at the reception.

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Chin Li-sheng said: At present, in the fields of plant physiology, cell biology and genetics, many theoretical and practical problems still await exploration. Chinese and foreign scientists will read their papers, exchange academic views and discuss specific topics so as to draw on each other's experience, learn from each other and make progress together. This will promote the development of the new science of plant cell and tissue culture.

Dr W.R. Scowcroft said: The science agreement signed just one year ago by the academies of sciences of China and Australia and the goodwill of this agreement was soon to flourish. Chinese scientists visited Australia twice this year and Australian scientists are now visiting China to co-sponsor this symposium. He wished the symposium complete success.

British biologist Professor E.C. Cocking made a toast at the reception on behalf of the foreign biologists attending the symposium. He said: "We are very pleased to be able to extend the bonds of friendship between the scientists and peoples of China and other countries."

Among the guests at the reception were diplomatic officials from embassies of countries concerned.

The reception was followed by the showing of two Chinese colour documentaries on the cultivation of wheat and tobacco by another culture.

EUROPE

VICE PREMIER KU MU, PARTY TOUR DENMARK

OW260159Y Peking NCNA in English 0135 GMT 26 May 78 OW

[Text] Copenhagen, 25 May (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Ku Mu and his party today made a round trip across Denmark--between Copenhagen on the eastern coast and Esbjerg on the western coast--by plane, train, autobus and ferry. They were accompanied on the tour by Kjeld Olesen, minister for public works and communications.

The Chinese vice-premier flew to Esbjerg, a port on the North Sea, this morning. He was greeted by Henning Rasmussen, mayor of Esbjerg, and all the 25 members of the city council on his arrival at the Esbjerg town hall.

Vice-Premier Ku Mu made a tour of Esbjerg's fishing harbour and visited a fish market where fishing gear was put on display specially for the Chinese guests. At the port's container terminal, he was shown the interior of containers with Danish bacon for export.

The mayor of Esbjerg hosted a luncheon on board M.S. "Dana Anglia," a new passenger ship plying between Denmark and the United Kingdom, in honour of Vice-Premier Ku Mu and his party.

In the afternoon, the Chinese guests arrived in Kolding by special train on their way back to Copenhagen. They were greeted at the railway station by a group of young people carrying posters with a Chinese flag and the name in Chinese of the Denmark-China Friendship Association.

They visited the Biotechnical Institute in Kolding which is experimenting with the multiple use of straw, including feed for animals and poultry.

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They showed great interest in the experiments. They were also shown high-quality paper and board made from straw.

Yesterday afternoon, Vice-Premier Ku Mu and his party visited the container terminal of Copenhagen free port. They went on board M.S. (Motor Ship) "Fionia", a container ship of the East Asiatic Company, and saw a demonstration of container handling. The company has long-standing business relations with China.

Yesterday Vice-Premier Ku Mu and some other members of his party also visited a factory making concrete building components, while other members of his party, a forestry experimental centre and a chemical fertilizer plant, all near Copenhagen.

Kjeld Mortensen, Danish ambassador to China, and Chin Chia-lin, Chinese ambassador to Denmark, accompanied Vice Premier Ku Mu on his visits today and yesterday.

CHINA, EEC EXCHANGE TRADE PACT INSTRUMENTS

OW260913Y Peking NCNA in English 0840 GMT 26 May 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 25 May (HSINHUA)--China and the European Economic Community today exchanged instruments of notification of the accomplishment of internal procedures necessary for the implementation of the trade agreement signed between the two parties on April 3.

The exchange took place at the European Community Commission headquarters here. China was represented by Li Shu-te., charge d'affaires a.i. of the Chinese mission to the EEC. The EEC was represented by Riberholdt, permanent representative of Denmark to the European Community, who is also the president of the Committee of Permanent Representatives to the Community.

The China-EEC trade agreement will take effect as of June 1.

VICE PREMIER KANG SHIH-EN MEETS BRITISH VISITORS

OW260856Y Peking NCNA in English 0800 GMT 26 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 May (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with Professor Joan Robinson, vice-president of the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding, and Roland Berger, member of the Management Committee of the society.

Present was Ting Hsueh-sung, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

UK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DELEGATION LEAVES PEKING

OW201228Y Peking NCNA in English 1217 GMT 20 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 May (HSINHUA)--A delegation of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Shipping from Britain led by G.L. Shore, chief executive of the chamber, left here yesterday to visit Shanghai and Canton before returning home. The delegation arrived in Peking on May 11 at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

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Hsiao Fang-chou, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, met and feted the guests in Peking. The British delegation had technical discussions and business talks with departments concerned and import and export corporations of China.

BRITISH HEALTH DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SOUTH CHINA

OW251642Y Peking NCNA in English 1621 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 May (HSINHUA)--The health delegation from Britain led by David Ennals, secretary of state for health and social services, left here for southern parts of China by air this afternoon. They were seen off at the airport by Minister of Public Health Chiang I-chen, leading members of departments concerned, representatives from medical circles in Peking, and charge d'affaires ad interim of the British Embassy here E.T. Davies.

While in Peking, the British guests visited the Institute of Oncology under the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, a hospital and a factory. They had a discussion with the Chinese Ministry of Public Health and exchanged experience in medical work.

SHEN YEN-PING MEETS WEST GERMAN PUBLISHER

OW191326Y Peking NCNA in English 1235 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 May (HSINHUA)--Shen Yen-ping, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met and had a friendly conversation here yesterday with Wolfgang Schwiedrzik, leading member, and Klaus Schaack, chief of the editing board, of the "Red Flag" publishing house from the Federal Republic of Germany. Shen Yen-ping gave them an account of the development of Chinese modern literature and art.

The West German guests arrived here on May 17 for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the China publications centre.

FRG AGRICULTURE MINISTER LEAVES PEKING FOR HOME

OW251514Y Peking NCNA in English 1507 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 May (HSINHUA)--Josef Ertl, minister of food, agriculture and forestry of the Federal Republic of Germany, his wife and party wound up their friendly visit to China and left here by air this afternoon.

They were seen off at the airport by Yang Li-kung and Ho Kang, minister and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and Franz Keil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Peking, and Mrs. Keil. The guests had professional discussions with their Chinese scientists in Peking.

LI I-MENG MEETS ICELAND (M-L) COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

OW241714Y Peking NCNA in English 1702 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 May (HSINHUA)--Li I-meng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, this afternoon met and feted the delegation of the Communist Party of Iceland (Marxist-Leninist) led by Chairman Gunnar Andresson.

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They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

The delegation visited Peking, Shanghai, Changsha, Shaoshan and Kweilin after they arrived in China on May 5. They are shortly to leave here for home.

AMBASSADOR GIVES BANQUET HONORING ICELANDIC PRESIDENT

OW250732Y Peking NCNA in English 0701 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 May (HSINHUA)--Chen Feng, Chinese ambassador to Iceland, gave a banquet in the embassy in Reykjavik on May 23 in honour of Kristjan Eldjarn, president of the Republic of Iceland, his wife and their two daughters, according to a report from the Icelandic capital.

At the banquet, the host and guests frequently proposed toasts to the continuous development and strengthening of the friendship between China and Iceland and between their peoples. The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CULTURE MINISTER FETES SWEDISH DELEGATION

OW201702Y Peking NCNA in English 1644 GMT 20 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 May (HSINHUA)--Huang Chen, Chinese minister of culture, met and feted here at noon today a friendship delegation of the cultural workers from Sweden headed by Vivi Lofstedt. They had cordial and friendly conversation. Present on the occasion were Ho Ching-chih, vice-minister of culture, and Ting Hsueh-sung, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. The delegation arrived here yesterday.

LIGHT INDUSTRY OFFICIAL MEETS SWISS GROUP

OW241604Y Peking NCNA in English 1543 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 May (HSINHUA)--Hsieh Hsing-ho, vice-minister of light industry and president of the Chinese Society of Light Industry, met with a technical delegation of the Federation of Swiss Watch Manufacturers led by Jean-Claude Beauchat, technical director of the federation, yesterday evening and gave a banquet in their honour.

Present on the occasion were Wang Wen-lin, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Shih Sheng, deputy general manager of the China National Light Industrial Products Import and Export Corporation.

The delegation arrived here on May 22 at the invitation of the Ministry of Light Industry. After visiting Peking, the delegation will go to Canton and Shanghai for technical exchange before going home.

LIGHT INDUSTRY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR YUGOSLAVIA

OW251632Y Peking NCNA in English 1617 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 May (HSINHUA)--A 12-member delegation of Chinese light industry led by Vice-Minister of Light Industry Tu Tzu-tuan left here for Yugoslavia today.

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Seeing them off at the airport were Vice-Minister of Light Industry Yu Chien-ting and Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Yugoslav Embassy here Dusan Grubor.

Arrives in Belgrade

OW260831Y Peking NCNA in English 0725 GMT 26 May 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 25 May (HSINHUA)--The Chinese delegation of light industry led by Tu Wen-jui [name as received], vice-minister of light industry, arrived here today.

The delegation, welcomed at the airport by officials of various Yugoslav departments concerned and Kang Chi-min, Chinese charge d'affaires ad interim, will tour Belgrade and other parts of the country.

MACHINE-BUILDING GROUP LEAVES ROMANIA FOR HOME

OW200813Y Peking NCNA in English 0753 GMT 20 May 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 19 May (HSINHUA)--The Chinese machinery delegation led by Chi Tien, vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building, left here for home today.

While in Romania, the delegation visited a number of plants and enterprises in Bucharest, Ploesti, Brasov, Sinaia, Sibiu and Craiova.

I. Avram, Romanian minister of machine-building, received the Chinese guests this morning.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on May 6.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE PRAISES ROMANIAN FILMS

OW251248Y Peking NCNA in English 1211 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 May (HSINHUA)--Three Romanian wide-screen colour films now being shown in Peking have been acclaimed in a recent article in the PEOPLE'S DAILY. They are "The Dacinas", "The Bold Mihai" and "Cipriam Porumbescu".

The article extols the Romanian people's spirit of independence depicted in the films. It is of far-reaching moral significance, the article says, that Romanian artistes have brought about the reappearance on the screen of the historical deeds of their ancestors the Dacinas against the invasion by the Roman Empire, the meritorious deeds of Mihai the great in unifying Romania at the turning period between the 16th and 17th centuries and the revolutionary life of the patriotic composer Cipriam Porumbescu in the 19th century. After seeing these films, all those who share revolutionary feelings and friendship with the Romanian people cannot but respect this heroic nation for its love of independence and freedom, and all power politicians who foster ill will towards this nation will surely feel uneasy.

The article quotes from Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's speech at the recent banquet welcoming President Nicolae Ceausescu that "Romania has persisted in the correct view that nations and national states will continue long to play an important role and in firmly defending its national independence and state sovereignty."

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Through their simple, figurative and vivid forms, the article says, these films will help the Chinese people to understand the glorious history of the Romanian people and the current significance of their correct view that nations and national states will continue long to play an important role. The sufferings of the Romanian people depicted in the films deepen our appreciation of the motto of one of the leading characters in these films: "Tell you, nobody can eliminate the existence of our nation, never!"

The article also reviews the performing art featured by the films.

PEOPLE'S DAILY PRINTS CHOU INSCRIPTION ON ROMANIA

OW172348Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 15 May 78 OW

[Text] The 16 May PEOPLE'S DAILY publishes on page 6 the inscription which the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai wrote during his 24 June 1966 visit to the Romanian museum of revolutionary history. This inscription reads:

The Romanian people are a people with a tradition of heroic struggle. The Romanian Communist Party is a party with an honorable revolutionary history. In order to overthrow reactionary rule at home and abroad, the Romanian people, led by the Romanian Communist Party, have carried out struggles in which new forces have stepped forward as others have fallen back and in which victory has finally been won; established the political power of the people; and opened a new epoch of Romanian history. We admire and greatly respect your revolutionary spirit of heroic struggle. We extend our sincere congratulations to you in your inheritance and on carrying forward such a glorious revolutionary tradition and on your continuous efforts to promote the socialist revolutionary cause until communism wins complete victory throughout the world.

BULGARIAN ENVOY HOSTS PARTY ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

OW241552Y Peking NCNA in English 1520 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 May (HSINHUA)--Bulgarian Ambassador to China Nayden Belchev and Mrs Belchev gave a cocktail party here this afternoon on the occasion of the holiday of Bulgarian education, culture and the Slavonic script.

Among the guests were Vice-Foreign Minister Yu Chan and leading members of departments concerned, including Hsiang Chung-pu, Lu Yao-wu, Hu Shou-hsin and Chu Tzu-chi.

Diplomatic envoys of some countries to China attended.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT MACHEL HONORED AT PEKING BANQUET

OW252040Y Peking NCNA in English 2015 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 25 May (HSINHUA)--The State Council gave a grand banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening in honour of Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Mael Machel and the party and government delegation of Mozambique he is leading.

The banquet was presided over by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien.

Among those present were Keng Piao, vice-premier, Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Yeh Fei, minister of communications, Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister, and Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The national flags of Mozambique and China hung side by side in the brightly lit banquet hall which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of China and Mozambique. The band played melodies of the two countries.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and President Samora Machel addressed the banquet.

After their speeches, the band played the national anthems of Mozambique and China.

Present at the banquet were diplomatic envoys of various countries to China and Mozambican students in Peking.

Present were leading members of departments concerned under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and government departments, and leading members of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the National Women's Federation [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1729 GMT on 25 May transmits this report, adding the following additional names at this point: Wu Hsueh-chien, Tsui Chun, Cheng Fei, Tuan Yun, Li Ching-chao, Chang Fu-yuan, Li Tai-keng, Kuo Wei-cheng, Li Pei, Wang Lan-hsi, Li Chi, Wang Wei, Lin Chia-mei, Chao Lan-hsiang, Lin Chung, Chang Jui-ai, Hsieh Wen-ching, Li Lien-ching, Chin Chuan, Wu Chuan-heng, Li Li-kung, Yang Chi] and Ambassador to Mozambique Yang Shou-cheng and his wife.

Li Hsien-nien Banquet Speech

OW251702Y Peking NCNA in English 1647 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 May (HSINHUA)--Following is the text of the Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's speech at the banquet in honour of President Samora Machel of Mozambique here this evening:

Your Excellency respected President Samora Moises Machel and Mrs Machel, distinguished guests from Mozambique, friends and comrades:

We are very glad that His Excellency Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the Mozambican party and government delegation he leads have come on an official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government, bringing to the Chinese people the profound friendship of the people of Mozambique. President Samora Machel is a friend well-acquainted to and respected by the Chinese people. He visited China thrice in the years of the fight for the independence of Mozambique. Today, it is particularly joyful for comrades-in-arms to meet again. Please allow me, on behalf of Chairman and Premier Hua Kuo-feng and the Chinese Government and people, to express our warm welcome to President Samora Machel and Mrs. Machel and all the other distinguished guests from Mozambique.

The Mozambican people are a heroic people with a glorious tradition of waging revolutionary struggles against imperialism and colonialism. Under the leadership of FRELIMO, they resolutely took up arms and persisted in armed struggle for ten whole years to end Portuguese colonial rule and win national independence and freedom, adding a brilliant chapter to the history of the African people's struggle for national liberation. Since independence, the government and people of Mozambique, under the leadership of President Samora Machel, have made unremitting efforts and achieved gratifying successes in eliminating the vestiges of colonialism, safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, and rehabilitating and developing the national economy and culture. In international affairs, the government of Mozambique has pursued a non-aligned policy, persisted in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and made positive contributions in supporting the liberation struggles of the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania. We sincerely wish you continuous new successes on the road to progress.

After World War II, a revolutionary storm swept the entire Africa, and the colonial system fell apart. Earth-shaking changes have taken place in the African situation. While there were only three independent countries in Africa before the war, there are now nearly fifty. The great African people have stood up. At present, the African countries and people are making a spirited advance along the road of independent development and winning one victory after another by dealing heavy blows at imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. Under the increasing heavy blows of the African people, the Vorster and Smith racist regimes are doomed to failure though they are still putting up a last-ditch fight. The situation in Africa as a whole is most heartening. But the superpowers which are after world hegemony have picked on Africa for it is a continent of strategic importance and rich strategic resources. They are using every means to infiltrate and expand into Africa and stepping up their rivalry there. For this purpose, they have stirred up trouble everywhere to fish in muddy waters and even repeatedly sent out mercenaries to commit naked and massive acts of hostility. They both want to take the place of old-line colonialists and lord it over the African people. But the African people have greatly awakened. The days are gone forever when the African people were at the mercy of others. The perverse acts of hegemonism can only arouse the African people to stronger indignation and resistance. A campaign of unity against hegemonism is rising in the African continent. Africa has become a forward position against hegemonism. We believe that the African people, strengthening their unity, persisting in struggle and heightening their vigilance, will surely be able to frustrate the unbridled hegemonist ambitions, overthrow barbarous racist rule and win the complete independence and liberation of the whole African continent.

At present, the situation in China is very good. Since the overthrow of the anti-party "gang of four", the Chinese people of all nationalities, under the leadership of the party's Central Committee headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua, have been working hard to turn China into a great, modern and powerful socialist country in active response to the militant call of the eleventh party congress and the Fifth National People's Congress. There prevails a lively and thriving scene on all fronts, and a new upsurge in economic and cultural construction is here. Of course, there are still many difficulties in our way ahead, but we have many favourable conditions. We are resolved to achieve success on our new Long March, and we are fully confident of it.

Both China and Mozambique suffered from imperialist aggression, oppression and exploitation in the past, and our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other and have forged a profound and militant friendship in our long common struggles for freedom and liberation. Since the independence of Mozambique and the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Mozambique, our friendly relations have developed successfully. We are sure that His Excellency President Samora Machel's current visit to China will be a useful contribution to the furtherance of the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly cooperation between our two countries. We wish his excellency a completely successful visit.

Now I propose a toast:

To the prosperity of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the well-being of its people,

To continual new victories for the African people in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism,

To the steady development of the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Mozambique,

To the health of his excellency the president and Mrs. Samora Machel,

To the health of the other distinguished guests from Mozambique,

To the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

To the health of all friends and comrades present here!

Machel Speech

OW251957Y Peking NCNA in English 1929 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 May (HSINHUA)--Following is the text of the speech of President Samora Machel of Mozambique at the banquet given here this evening in his honour by the State Council:

Respected Comrade Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, respected Comrade Lin Chia-mei, respected leading comrades of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Republic of China, excellencies, comrades and friends:

The cordial, warm and friendly welcome accorded us by the great Chinese people, the people of the city of Peking in particular, is an expression of the Chinese people's firm support to the struggle of the people of the world for social and national liberation as well as to the cause of the Mozambican people. It is with the greatest joy that we have come again to visit the People's Republic of China and meet the long-tested friends of the Mozambican people.

I wish to extend, on behalf of the Central Committee of FRELIMO, the Government of the Republic of Mozambique and the Mozambican people, our sincerest thanks to the Communist Party of China, the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the glorious Chinese people for the warm, fraternal hospitality accorded to us since our arrival in this fraternal country.

It is with deep respect that we cherish the memory of that great personality in socialist revolution, Chairman Mao Tsetung, whose brilliant thought and wise leadership are an outstanding guide for the Chinese people and all oppressed peoples of the world in their struggles.

We also cherish with deep emotion the memory of Comrade Chou En-lai, a leader of the Chinese revolution, an outstanding fighter in the liberation struggle and socialist construction and a great friend of the Mozambican people.

Excellencies, comrades, friends: In times of difficulty we stood together, and in times of victory and the consolidation of victory we remain together.

In the entire course of the people's liberation war, we fulfilled the tasks of the national-democratic revolution under the leadership of FRELIMO. With the overthrow of the imperialist-colonial system and the elimination of the feudal system, we won the broadest of democratic freedoms. With the seizure of this victory we must go over to the next stage, the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Two basic instruments were necessary for the accomplishment of this task. At the third party congress of FRELIMO in February 1977 we created the first basic instrument--FRELIMO, which is a Marxist-Leninist party, a vanguard party of the working class and its fundamental ally the peasantry. That was a result of the ideological struggle and class struggle accompanying the struggle for liberation, through which were tempered leaders and cadres so that they are capable of leading our revolution towards socialism.

The first free and democratic general elections in our country advanced the process of establishment of the organs of the people's democratic dictatorship. Elections bore out the class nature of our state and ensured that the majority of deputies come direct from among the working class and the peasantry. The elections marked a decisive victory in the demolition of the colonial-capitalist state apparatus and laid the foundation for the founding of the new state.

Despite our many difficulties, the devastation of a war of colonial aggression, the destruction resulting from a racist and imperialist war of aggression and natural calamities, we are nonetheless rebuilding our homeland in the great political victory of our class and laying the material and ideological foundations for the building of a socialist society. We have scored some successes, but there are still many things waiting to be done.

Excellencies, comrades, friends: The international situation is very favourable for the victory of the oppressed peoples and oppressed classes in their struggle.

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The socialist camp is consolidating and expanding its strength and its gains. The national and social liberation movements of the people are winning new and greater victories. The class struggle in the capitalist countries is becoming more acute.

The victories of the people of Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in Africa and Asia were of especially great strategic significance.

The victories of the peoples of Indochina meant the military defeat of the most powerful imperialist force in Asia.

The establishment of people's democracies in Mozambique and Angola represented a fundamental change in the balance of forces between the camp of freedom and the camp of racism and imperialism in southern Africa and in our continent as a whole.

The People's Republic of Mozambique demands the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and supports the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its efforts for the peaceful reunification of the country.

We strongly condemn the fascist regime of Indonesia for its colonial war against the heroic Mauber people. We firmly support the democratic government of East Timor led by Fretilin.

We are concerned over the present situation on the border between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Kampuchea. We ardently hope the current problem may be settled peacefully on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and that the heroic and glorious tradition of brotherhood formed by the peoples of Indochina in their common struggle be maintained.

We hope to see the African peoples united for the common goal and we will take action against the division of our continent. We have always dedicated ourselves to frustrating the divisive schemes of imperialism.

In southern Africa, the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and Namibia is pounding at South Africa, the stronghold of the evil regime of apartheid.

We reaffirm that the People's Republic of Mozambique will in all circumstances carry out its internationalist duty of supporting the national liberation struggles of all peoples, especially the people of southern Africa.

We will unswervingly and firmly support the People's Republic of China in its struggle to recover Taiwan Province which is forcibly occupied by imperialism and its lackeys.

We will continue our efforts to make detente the main trend in the relations among countries, and in particular among neighbouring countries. We will intensify our efforts for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace free from nuclear weapons.

Excellencies, comrades, friends: The socialist countries have been unfailing in their solidarity to the Mozambique people's struggle.

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The selfless assistance the People's Republic of China rendered to the Mozambican people's war constituted one of the factors of vital significance in our victory over Portuguese colonialism. The People's Republic of China supplied us with large quantities of arms and other equipment at many decisive junctures, for instance, when we were attacking Nojordio, and when we were consolidating our military victory. Your instructors have worked with us for many years, and they have always been exemplary to us in internationalism, capability, modesty and prudence, and mutual respect.

After we scored successes in all fields of endeavour, your country has been giving us your exemplary assistance, strengthening the cultural relations between our two countries and opening up new areas of cooperation.

Excellencies, comrades, friends: Respected Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has taken up the arduous but glorious task of leading the party, the state and the people of China. We are convinced that with his wide-ranging experience and under his wise leadership, the Chinese people will be able to achieve new and greater successes in the struggle to build a prosperous and happy motherland. It is natural that wherever revolution progresses, counterrevolution will try to show up. Opportunists, careerists and counterrevolutionaries tried to reverse the revolutionary process and oppose the policy decisions of the party and the people. But you maintained high vigilance and succeeded in exposing and smashing counterrevolution. It was your victory, and also a victory for all your true friends.

Allow me to propose a toast:

To the health of respected Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council of the PRC,

To the health of Comrade Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council of the PRC,

To the health of Comrade Lin Chai-mei,

To the health of Chinese revolutionary leaders,

To the strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between FRELIMO and the Communist Party of China, between the Governments of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of China and between the Mozambican and Chinese peoples, and

To the victory of socialism!

The fight goes on!

Visits Mao Memorial Hall

OW260836Y Peking NCNA in English 0821 GMT 26 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 May (HSINHUA)--Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and Mme Machel paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall here this morning. They were accompanied by Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying.

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President and Mme. Machel placed a wreath before the seated statue of Chairman Mao. The white ribbon was inscribed with: "Eternal Glory to the Great Revolutionary Mao Tse-tung". Then, they walked slowly into the main hall and stood in silent tribute before the remains of Chairman Mao. The party and government delegation President Machel is leading also went.

Talks With Li Hsien-nien, Keng Piao

OW260926Y Peking NCNA in English 0910 GMT 26 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 May (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien and Keng Piao, vice-premiers of the State Council, held talks this morning with Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front and of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Taking part in the talks on the Mozambican side were Joaquim Chissano, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front, minister of foreign affairs and member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly; Mario Machungo da Graca, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the MLF, minister of industry and energy and member of the People's Assembly; Jose Luiz Cabaco, member of the Central Committee of the MLF, minister of transport and communications and member of the People's Assembly; Sergio Vieira, member of the Central Committee of the MLF, governor of the Bank of Mozambique and member of the People's Assembly; Francisco Pereira, national director of highways of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing; Dr. Luis Meneses, national deputy director for medical aid of the Ministry of Health; Rui Nazare Ribeiro, director of the National Institute for Veterinary Research of the Ministry of Agriculture; Hipolito Patricio in charge of the Division for Socialist and Asian Countries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mahomed Hussen Osman, administrator of the Bank of Mozambique; and Levy Muthemba, director of the Commission To Coordinate Road Transportation under the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister; Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Yang Shou-cheng, Chinese ambassador to Mozambique; Ho Kung-kai, department director of the Foreign Ministry; Chou Ming-chi and Kao Chien-chung, deputy department directors of the Foreign Ministry; Hsu Li-chin, deputy department director of the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries; Shen Shao-hsing, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence; and Wang Le-tien, deputy director of the Armament Department of the headquarters of the PLA General Staff.

LI HSIEN-NIEN ATTENDS AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY CELEBRATIONS

OW251734Y Peking NCNA in English 1723 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 May (HSINHUA)--Diplomatic envoys of African countries to China gave a cocktail party at the Embassy of Senegal here this afternoon in celebration of African Liberation Day.

Among the guests were Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council, Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Han Nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and leading members of other departments of the government and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, including Cheng I-shan, Li Chi-tao, Tan Yun-ho, Li Meng-hua and Yang Chi.

Senegalese Ambassador to China Aly Dioum, dean of the African diplomatic group, made a speech at the party. He pointed out that since 1960, an ever-increasing number of peoples and nations for freedom and independence have emerged as a result of the collapse of the big colonial empires.

He said: "Such an important change would have been impossible without the people's determination to struggle for regaining their deprived freedom, and without the active and multiform support they have received from peace and justice-loving countries.

"The anticolonialist struggle has developed in all continents and has registered brilliant victories all over the world, but it has yet to be carried through to the end."

He pointed out: "In southern Africa, such intolerable situation has lasted too long. In Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania, African people are still undergoing sufferings beyond description stemming from the oppressive policy of the illegitimate minority colonialist regimes."

He appealed to the world opinion to take far-reaching action so that the subjugated and persecuted peoples may make a free choice for their political future. He also called for a new and more equitable world economic order.

He expressed the will of African countries for more active and more open cooperation among various African regions, in order to broaden the ways and increase the channels for preferential trade and communication among different African communities.

The Senegalese ambassador said: "The storm indeed broke out, but Africa withstood it." "We wish Africa will not become a ground for the contention of foreign interests, and the OAU and the African people will be able to proceed with the cause of complete independence of our continent and to make valuable contributions to the building of a world of peace," he said.

He voiced the African countries' support to the struggle for self-determination of the Palestinian people and the creation of an independent Palestinian state; to the struggle of the Korean people for their independent peaceful reunification without foreign interference; and to the struggle of the Chinese people for their liberation of Taiwan, the integral part of the People's Republic of China.

The ambassador said in conclusion that the governments they represent here thanked the People's Republic of China for her persistent and multiform support and disinterested assistance. "They are determined to do their best to strengthen the excellent relations existing between the Chinese and African peoples.

"We remain convinced that, with the support of China and the progressive countries in the world, Africa will attain the goal she has set," he said.

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Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung spoke next. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, he expressed warm and festive congratulations to the governments and people of African states.

He said: "Over the past 15 years, inspired by the charter of OAU, the African countries and people have advanced in big strides and won continual victories in the struggle to combat hegemonism, imperialism, colonialism, racism and Israeli Zionism. Many independent African states have scored gratifying successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing their national economy and culture. The mounting struggles of the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania against racism and for national liberation have dealt ever heavier blows to the racist Vorster and Smith regimes." Vice-Minister Han Nien-lung said: "What is particularly heartening is the fact that in recent years the militant unity of the great African countries and people has been steadily consolidated and strengthened. The resolutions adopted by the 14th conference of the heads of state or government of OAU in 1977 laid stress on opposing foreign interference and gave expression to the strong desire of 400 million African people for unity against the enemy. The African countries and people have become a powerful force in the Third World cause of combating imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and they are playing an ever more important role in international affairs. The Chinese people sincerely rejoice at the great achievements of the African people and wish you continuous and greater victories on your road to progress."

He added: "Of course, the African countries and people are still faced with arduous fighting tasks. The racist Vorster and Smith regimes are putting up a desperate last-ditch struggle. The big hegemonist powers are intensifying their expansion and rivalry in Africa. This is the main source of current intranquillity on the African Continent. In his speech just now, His Excellency Ambassador Dioum expressed the hope that Africa will not become an arena of conflict between the interests of foreign countries. This reflects the common desire of the African people."

He expressed a firm belief that: "The heroic African people, upholding unity and persisting in struggle, will surmount all hardships and obstacles on their road to progress, frustrate the schemes and interference of foreign expansionist force, eliminate the evil rule of racism and win the complete independence and liberation of the entire African Continent. Victory will surely belong to the great African people."

"Under the leadership of the party's Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese people are keeping to the revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs formulated by the late Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai and will, as always, firmly support the African people in their just struggle, including those of the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania for national liberation," the vice-minister said.

Diplomatic envoys of other countries to China were present.

VICE PREMIER CHEN YUNG-KUEI MEETS LIBERIAN ENVOY

OW260904Y Peking NCNA in English 0741 GMT 26 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 May (HSINHUA)--Chen Yung-kuei, vice-premier of the State Council, this morning met with John Daniel Cox, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Liberia to China.

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Present were Tai Pei-chen, deputy director of the African Affairs Department; and Pu Shun-ho, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

PRESS CIRCLES FETE UGANDAN INFORMATION DELEGATION

OW181714Y Peking NCNA in English 1521 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 May (HSINHUA)--In the name of Peking press circles, Tseng Tao, director of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY, presided over a banquet here this evening in honour of a Ugandan information delegation led by Kesi Nyakimwe, under-secretary of the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism.

J.K. Agard, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Ugandan Embassy in China, and Mrs Agard were also among the guests. Present were Chin Chao, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration; Hsieh Wen-ching, a leading member of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY; Kuo Wei, secretary-general of the PEOPLE'S DAILY; Wang Yen-chang, deputy editor-in-chief of the KWANGMING DAILY; Wang Li-hsing, deputy editor-in-chief of the PEKING DAILY; Feng Hsi-liang, a leading member of the PEKING REVIEW; and Yen Hung-liang, deputy director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry. Tseng Tao and Kesi Nyakimwe, in their toasts, pointed out that the exchange of visits between the journalists of China and Uganda would help promote mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

The Ugandan information delegation arrived in Peking by air this morning for a friendly visit to China.

CAMEROON ENVOY HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW191336Y Peking NCNA in English 1255 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 May (HSINHUA)--Cameroon Ambassador to China Jean-Baptiste Beleoken and Mrs. Beleoken gave a reception in the embassy here this afternoon in celebration of the national day of the United Republic of Cameroon.

Among the guests were Huang Chen, Chinese minister of culture; Ho Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Li Yuan, deputy director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Tsui Chun, vice-minister of foreign trade; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Chao Fan, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Li Tai-keng, vice-minister of water conservancy and power; Pu Tung-hsiu, vice-minister of education; and Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Diplomatic envoys to China of various countries were also present.

SEYCHELLES MINISTER LAUDS PRESIDENT'S VISITS TO PRC, DPRK

OW211540Y Peking NCNA in English 1533 GMT 21 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 May (HSINHUA)--James Michel, Seychelles minister of state in the president's office for administration and information, in a press interview on May 19, praised the results of President Albert Rene's visits to China and Korea, according to a report from Victoria.

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The Seychelles Government newspaper, NATION, reported that James Michel, who accompanied President Rene on the visits, said the president had expressed the wish of the delegation when he said on his return if it was possible [he would] send all 62,000 Seychelles people to China to see for themselves how a socialist society really works.

The minister of state said both China and Korea went for food production before other economical structures, such as the tourist industry.

He said the transformation of China since its liberation has been fantastic, especially in irrigation and agriculture. He pointed out that another important aspect of the Chinese society is the importance which is attached to the development of human beings.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN SEYCHELLES FETES PRESIDENT

OW191740Y Peking NCNA in English 1520 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 May (HSINHUA)--Li Fang-ping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in the Seychelles, gave a banquet yesterday evening to mark the successful China visit by President France Albert Rene of the Seychelles, according to a report from Victoria.

Present on the occasion were President and Madame Rene, Minister of State in the President's Office for Administration and Information James Michel, the president's personal assistant David Thomas and Minister of State in the President's Office for Internal Affairs Ogilvy Berlouis.

In his toast, the Chinese charge d'affaires said that President Rene's visit to China had further developed the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and the Seychelles and made great contributions to the strengthening of friendship between the people of the two countries.

In reply, the president said he was very much satisfied with his China visit. He and his party were very impressed by the progress the Chinese people were making and the spirit of friendliness and cooperation shown to them by the Chinese people during their visit, he said.

The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CAPE VERDE TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES PEKING FOR HOME

OW221606Y Peking NCNA in English 1553 GMT 22 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 May (HSINHUA)--The trade delegation from the Republic of Cape Verde led by Osvaldo Miguel Segueira, secretary of state for commerce, tourism and handicrafts, wound up their friendly visit to China and left here for home today.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade.

This morning, Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang met the delegation and had a warm and friendly conversation with them.

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While in Peking, Osvaldo Miguel Segueira had meetings with Cheng Pei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and Li Chuan-chung, leading member of the China International Travel Service. The delegation also visited Kwangchow and Shanghai.

VICE MINISTER HO YING HOLDS TALKS WITH ALGERIAN ENVOY

OW251228Y Peking NCNA in English 1209 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 May (HSINHUA)--Ho Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, held talks here this morning with Abdelkader Zaibek, special envoy of President Houari Boumedienne of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria and Chairman of the Planning and Finance Commission of the National People's Assembly.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

MINISTER WANG MENG RETURNS FROM TUNISIAN VISIT

OW211846Y Peking NCNA in English 1825 GMT 21 May 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 21 May (HSINHUA)--Wang Meng, minister in charge of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, returned here by air this afternoon after a friendly visit to Tunisia. Greeting him at the airport were Hsu Yin-sheng, and Yu Pu-hsueh and Chen Pei-min, first vice-minister and vice-ministers of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission. Mohammed el-Memmi, Tunisian ambassador to China, was present.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE NUMAYRI ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD242226Y Peking in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China Yeh Chien-ying and Chairman of the Chinese State Council Hua Kuo-feng today sent a cable to Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president and prime minister of the Sudanese Democratic Republic, on the ninth anniversary of the 25 of May revolution of the Sudanese Democratic Republic.

The cable reads: Sudan, its government and people, under the leadership of its president, is striving with courage and perseverance, undeterred by brutal force, for the preservation of the national independence and sovereignty of the state. It has withstood a number of plots of aggression and subversive [word indistinct] from outside. It has accomplished tangible achievements in the field of strengthening pan-Arab unity, the unity of the country and the development of the national economy and culture. In international affairs, the Government of Sudan perseveres in combating imperialism, colonialism and hegemony, and adheres to the policy of nonalignment. It firmly opposes interference, aggression and foreign domination. It actively consolidates solidarity between the Arab and African states. It firmly supports the just struggle being waged by the Palestinian people and all the Arab peoples. It has made important contributions to the cause of the unified struggle of the states of the Third World against hegemony.

The cable of congratulations says: China--government and people--is profoundly delighted with the achievements of the Government of Sudan and its people and wholeheartedly wishes you further great achievements. We hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Sudan and the friendship between their two peoples will be consolidated and developed further with the passage of time.

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DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH OMAN

OW260309Y Peking NCNA in English 0301 GMT 26 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 May (HSINHUA)--Joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the Sultanate of Oman:

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Sultanate of Oman have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as from May 25, 1978, and to exchange ambassadors.

The Government of the People's Republic of China firmly supports the Government of the Sultanate of Oman in its just cause of safeguarding national independence and developing the national economy.

The Government of the Sultanate of Oman recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government representing the entire Chinese people.

The two governments have agreed to develop friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for state sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence.

(signed) Chu Chi-yuan,
representative of the
Government of the People's
Republic of China

(signed) Nassir Seif el-Bualy,
representative of the
Government of the Sultanate of
Oman

- Done in London on May 25, 1978.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE JORDAN ON INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

LD242209Y Peking in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China Yeh Chien-ying and Chairman of the Chinese State Council Hua Kuo-feng today sent a cable to King Husayn Ibn Talal and to Prime Minister Mudar Badran of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan expressing warm congratulations on the 32d anniversary of the independence of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The cable of congratulations reads: During the past years, the Jordanian people, under the leadership of His Majesty King Husayn, have made tireless efforts to promote the national economy, resist Zionist Israeli aggression and preserve and strengthen the solidarity of the peoples of the Arab states. We are firmly convinced that the Jordanian people and all the Arab peoples, including the Palestinian people, by (resisting) the enemy and persevering in their struggle, will definitely overcome all difficulties and obstacles and will triumphantly achieve the noble aim of the Arab nation.

The cable adds: We noted with pleasure the fact that Chinese-Jordanian relations have developed successfully since the establishment of diplomatic relations between them. We are confident that the friendly relations of cooperation between our two countries will be consolidated and continue to develop in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence and thanks to the joint efforts of the two sides. We wish your country progress and its people prosperity and happiness.

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CUBAN 'MERCENARIES' IN AFRICA SEVE SOVIET AGGRESSION

HK250659Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 22 May 78 p 6 HK

[Article by Ho Chiang [0149 3068] : "Are There Other Places Like Playa Giron?"]

[Text] The Cuban people bravely defended Cuban independence 17 years ago at Playa Giron, where they fought against the mercenary invaders of U.S. imperialism. Playa Giron symbolizes the Cuban people's spirit of indefatigable struggle against imperialism. However, as time has passed, the situation has changed. Playa Giron remains the same in name, but the glorious banner of the battle there against imperialist mercenaries has been replaced and used as a figleaf for mercenary invaders serving social imperialism.

At present, some people waving the banner of Playa Giron tell the Cubans that Cuba has sent tens of thousands of its troops to Africa to fight "new battles of Playa Giron in the struggle against imperialism." They say Cuba has already won two "battles of Playa Giron" in Angola and the Horn of Africa and preparations are being made for fighting more battles like these.

"New battles of Playa Giron"? What has happened in Africa, in Angola, the Horn of Africa and Zaire to make the Cubans cross the Atlantic to shed their blood and lay down their lives?

The whole world knows these facts: In Angola, a civil war broke out among several national liberation organizations holding different opinions. In the Horn of Africa, African countries have clashed over a remnant problem of colonialism. In Zaire, territories are invaded by mercenaries organized, trained, armed and commanded by the Soviet Union and Cuba. If Cuba sends troops to fight "new battles of Playa Giron" in these places, which Angolans and African states are the mercenaries hired by imperialism? If Angolan civil war is like the battle of Playa Giron, whose mercenaries were they who previously conducted guerrilla warfare in the Sierra Maestra in Cuba? If Zaire, under invasion, is a mercenary hired by imperialism, what was Cuba, under invasion years ago?

Let us look at these appalling comparisons:

Formerly, at Playa Giron, U.S. mercenary troops came from the sea and stepped onto Cuban soil; today, in Africa, Cuban troops come from sea and air and put their feet on African soil.

Formerly Cuban people shed their blood and sacrificed their lives under the firing of guns by U.S. mercenaries; today, Africans shed their blood and sacrifice their lives under the firing of guns by Cuban troops.

Formerly Cubans fought U.S. mercenaries; today, Africans fight Cuban soldiers.

What striking resemblances there are between what the Cuban troops do in Angola, the Horn of Africa and Zaire today and what U.S. mercenaries did at Playa Giron, Cuba, 17 years ago. If Cubans are today fighting a "battle of Playa Giron" in Africa, it is a battle in which the two parties have exchanged positions: the one invaded is now the invader. Should some people take pride in this, or is this a pity?

Those publicizing the so-called "spirit of Playa Giron" say they sent Cuban troops to Africa to "fulfill the internationalist task."

Allegedly, "the Soviet Union helped Cuba. We have not repaid it directly. Instead, we help fraternal states that need our help." How can "help" be given? By "developing manpower," i.e., by exporting Cuban troops, as Cuban sugar, to Africa to "perform internationalist duty," so as to open "a new sphere of export." This means exporting fresh Cuban blood and lives to Africa in service of Soviet aggression and expansion in Africa and in repayment of debts to the Soviet Union.

This is indeed a tragedy. The fighters--who formerly fought against the invasion of U.S. imperialist mercenaries at Playa Giron--and their sons and grandsons are now forced to serve as mercenaries hired by Soviet social imperialism to invade Africa. The glorious banner of Playa Giron has been used to cover up the betrayal of the Cuban people.

However, "a new battle of Playa Giron" is truly underway. The Africans are waging a sanguinary battle against the invasion of Soviet social imperialism and its Cuban mercenary troops. Those who betray the Cuban people will be convicted by history.

CANADIAN POLITICIANS URGE SUSPENSION OF AID TO CUBA

OW260910Y Peking NCNA in English 0726 GMT 26 May 78 OW

[Text] Ottawa, 25 May (HSINHUA)--Political figures in Canada have condemned Cuba for acting as an "international brigand" in Africa and urged the government to suspend all aid to Cuba. Otto Jelinek, member of parliament (Progressive Conservative), pointed out at a debate in the House of Commons on May 23 that "in view of the tragic episode this weekend in Zaire, where hundreds of innocent civilians from home and abroad were massacred on the streets of Kolwezi, and because it has been learned that military advisers from Cuba trained and possibly led the rebels in this horrendous bloodbath", "all present and future aid to Cuba by the (Canadian) Government should be suspended forthwith."

Former Canadian Prime Minister John George Diefenbaker revealed that "at the present time, 32,000 Cuban troops have been acting in such a way as to give leadership in undermining governments in Africa." "In view of the utter lawlessness, dangerous to world peace, which has been perpetrated regularly since Angola was occupied by Cuban troops" and "for the continuance of its aggressive, unjustified actions", Cuba has become "an international brigand." He urged the Canadian Government to end immediately all its technical and financial assistance to Cuba "once and for all."

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said Canada has made several representations to Cuba and they have been made in various circumstances, including by himself to Fidel Castro, indicating the degree to which Canada disapproves with horror the participation of Cuban troops in Africa. As to the question of aid to Cuba, he said: "There are no present plans for any future projects in Cuba. Present projects are either terminated or are on the verge of being terminated."

BRIEFS

COLOMBIA-CHINA FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Peking, 24 May--Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, this morning met with the Colombia-China Friendship Association delegation led by Jose Maria Gomez, executive director of the association. They had a cordial and friendly talk. Present on the occasion were Ting Hsueh-sung, vice-president of the host association, and Lu Tsui, Standing Council member of the association. The Colombian friends will leave here for home shortly. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1536 GMT 24 May 78 OW]

NATIONAL PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL CONFERENCE OPENS IN TACHING

OW260039Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1708 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Text] Taching, 23 May 1978--The second national petroleum and chemical industries conference on learning from Taching in industry opened here today. The conference, unprecedented in size, is a meeting of heroes from the petroleum and chemical industry fronts, as well as an oath-taking conference for closely following the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in the new Long March.

Red flags are flying everywhere over the vast Taching oilfield and a jubilant atmosphere prevails. Wearing red flowers, 721 petroleum and chemical industry heroes and model workers from all over the country received the crowd's joyful applause on the way to the meeting hall amidst the sound of drums and gongs, firecrackers and cheers. The conference is being attended by representatives on the petroleum and chemical industry fronts and leading cadres from various levels throughout the country, more than 4,300 altogether.

Minister of Petroleum Industry Sung Chen-ming presided over the opening ceremony, and Minister of Chemical Industry Sun Ching-wen delivered the opening speech.

Minister Sun Ching-wen said: The petroleum and chemical industry fronts have won new victories in both revolution and production since their first national conference on learning from Taching in industry. The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four is developing profoundly and in depth. The mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and build Taching--type enterprises throughout the country have deepened step by step. Remarkable results have been achieved in the consolidation of enterprises, and construction at the grassroots levels has been further strengthened. All these have brought about a tremendous change in our ranks and a steady rise in our industrial management level. Development of production and construction has been comprehensive and rapid.

Last year, crude oil production continued its leap forward and chemical industry production also made overall increases. State plans for both petroleum and major chemical industry products were overfulfilled. Since the beginning of this year both industries have made new advances, overfulfilling their quotas every month.

Minister Sun Ching-wen pointed out: In the new Long March to build a powerful, modern socialist China, the petroleum and chemical industry fronts should meet Chairman Hua's fighting call for building some 10 more Taching-type oilfields by the end of this century and for striving to develop the chemical industry quickly in order to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels. This conference will further mobilize the vast numbers of staff members, workers and their dependents to raise still higher Chairman Mao's great banner, uphold the line of the 11th CCP Congress, fear neither hardship nor danger boldly scale new heights, accelerate the pace of development and strive to contribute their share to the new Long March.

Chen Chien-fei, secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee, warmly congratulated the conference on behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees.

Chen Lieh-min, secretary of the Taching oilfield party committee, gave a report on Taching oilfield's fundamental experiences in deepening exposure and criticism of the gang of four, eliminating confusion, restoring order and raising work in all fields to a new level.

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The conference stressed the need to foster the party's fine traditions and set a good meeting style--integrate theory with practice, oppose empty talk and bragging, persist in hard work and plain-living, retrench and economize, and conduct meetings in a way that is united, alert, earnest and lively.

On their arrival in Taching, representatives were organized into groups and assigned to 1,000 or so grassroots units of the Taching oilfield where they would eat, live, work, study and make criticism together with Taching staff members and workers and learn from Taching in a down-to-earth way.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY MINISTER ON CLOTHING OUTLOOK

OW260852Y Peking NCNA in English 0733 GMT 26 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 May (HSINHUA)--China has now under construction several big, modern chemical fibre plants, including the Liaoyang general works of petrochemical fabrics, the Szechwan vinylon plant and the Tientsin chemical fabrics plant. At the same time, preparations are under way to build a number of even more sophisticated plants.

This was disclosed by Chien Chih-kuang, minister of textile industry, when recently interviewed by reporters from HSINHUA and PEOPLE'S DAILY. "We hope that by 1985, chemical fibres will account for around 40 percent of the textile industry's raw material", he said. "We are doing our best to carry out Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's instruction: Develop the textile industry at high speed, and solve the people's clothing problem faster and better."

"Although the people's basic clothing needs are guaranteed", Minister Chien continued, "the average yardage is still small. We have to focus our attention on chemical fibres in the years to come because the acreage for cotton and other economic crops is limited."

"Natural fibres, however, will not be neglected", he said. "Textile departments will lend a helping hand in the production and research of natural raw materials."

In the coming 1978-1985 period, China will build more cotton textile mills and dyeing and printing plants. "But the stress will be on tapping the potential of existing plants through technical transformation to achieve the optimum results with the least cost in manpower and materials", he said.

Chien Chih-kuang promised to help local authorities draw up plans for the development of their silk, jute and woolen textile industries. The production of silk fabrics, a traditional good seller at home and abroad, will receive greater attention. "We'll also increase the production of other products traditionally favoured by the people", he said. "With the removal of the cultural autocracy exercised by the 'gang of four', we are now able to design and produce more colourful products to meet different tastes."

"We'll continue to improve the quality of our products", he continued. "Within this year, all major products will meet the best standards in history."

The minister said: "By the end of this century, China will have a fully-modernized textile industry, comparable to that of any other country in the world."

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TAIPEI SOURCES SAY TENG ATTACKED IN TIENTSIN POSTERS

OW260055Y Taipei CENTRAL DAILY NEWS in Chinese 17 May 78 p 3 OW

[Excerpts] According to intelligence gathered by departments concerned, since March big-character posters attacking Teng Hsiao-ping by innuendo have repeatedly appeared in Tientsin, a large city close to the puppet capital of Peiping in northern China. The contents of one poster, entitled "If You Are Willing To Think, You Will Know Why" written by "revolutionary masses" are very impressive. It specifically points out many of Teng Hsiao-ping's mistakes. It says, for example:

When the situation along the Sino-Soviet border was worsening and the Peking, Shenyang and Lanchow military regions, feeling they were not able to effectively defend the long border, requested reinforcements from the central authorities, why did one of the central authorities distort this fact and say that "the three military regions are trying to join hands to form the three northern factions to confront the four southern factions (meaning the Canton, Kunming, Chengtu and Nanking military regions) in order to cause a confrontation between north and south?" And why did he say that "the three military regions in the north are trying to strengthen their position and achieve independence under the pretext of guarding against the Soviet Union and defending the country" and use all possible means to withhold reinforcements, weapons and equipment from the front? If you recollect carefully, you will remember that the commanders of these three military regions always faithfully adhered to Mao XX's revolutionary line, persisted in repudiating the erroneous line, followed Mao XX and dared to struggle against the holders of power taking the capitalist line and the Khrushchev-type antiparty elements during the Cultural Revolution, and you won't be able to understand why he (meaning Teng Hsiao-ping--editor) would say: "I would rather let these troops stay in the south than let them become private tools of the north for blackmailing the party, because this will avoid a recurrence of civil war among the warlords."

When the Tienanmen incident occurred, the poster continues, there were indeed counter-revolutionaries who shouted the reactionary slogan "Gone are the days of the feudalistic society of Chin Shih Huang." It was for this reason Mao XX agreed the Tienanmen incident was counterrevolutionary. Like the entire nation, we too were saddened by "Premier" Chou's death and sincerely condoled it. But we resolutely oppose those who used the pretext of condoling "Premier" Chou's death to attack Mao XX and the party Central Committee. Strangely enough, those who accused Mao XX of being another Chin Shih Huang have now become heroes, whereas those who defended Mao XX have become prisoners.

AMOY UNIVERSITY HOLDS FORUM ON SOCIAL SCIENCES

HK250815Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 18 May 78 p 2 HK

[Summary] "The Amoy University History Department recently held a forum on science. The institutes of History, Contemporary History and Nationality Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Central Institute for Nationalities, Yunnan University, Nankai University, Fudan University, Chungshan University, Shanghai Teachers' University, Hangchow University, Kwangsi Teachers' College, Kiangsi Teachers' College, Fukien Teachers' University and other units were invited to this forum. More than 70 treatises were presented for discussion at the forum, covering such disciplines as Chinese history, world history, archaeology and nationality studies." The following were the main points at issue:

1. The historical role played by middle and small landlords in Chinese feudal society:

"The forum sternly criticized the 'gang of four's' 'theory that middle and small landlords are progressive.' It was unanimously held that this reactionary fallacy sought to provide a class basis for the 'theory that the struggle between Confucians and Legalists runs through the ages,' as well as a historical basis for their political conspiracy to usurp party and state power."

Opinions differed on the question of whether the middle and small landlord stratum constituted an independent political force. Those who argued for it held that as middle and small landlords did not possess powerful economic means in their conflict with and struggle against the big landlords, "they could only strive for domination by the landlord class as a whole, not domination by their own stratum. Therefore, they could not constitute an independent political force and could not wield central authority." A second view held that "middle and small landlords had in varying degrees demonstrated their strength on the political stage toward the intermediate and late stages of Chinese feudal society." A third view held that "neither the middle and small landlord stratum nor the big landlord stratum could itself constitute an independent political force in a scientific sense. An independent political force refers to the class force that has mounted the political stage on its own, and a class force is by no means equivalent to an independent political force."

On the question of whether middle and small landlords were progressive, one view held: "They could play a progressive part on certain issues, such as opposition to annexation and privileges." A second view held that their "opposition to annexation and privileges was merely a dog fight against the big landlords," and it was only feasible to objectively say that it played a certain progressive role which merited confirmation. A third view held that "middle and small landlords could not have played too big a progressive role, even if they did play one, because the Chinese landlord class in general did not play any part in organizing production." A fourth view held that middle and small landlords did not play a progressive role because they had not promoted the development of history. "In their opposition to annexation, they were only against the annexation of their land by big landlords; they themselves wanted to annex the land of peasants."

On the question of whether landlord reformists were political representatives of middle and small landlords, one view held that "since all political struggles within the ruling stratum of Chinese feudal society were waged between various cliques of big landlords and big bureaucrats, landlord reformists could only be the political representatives of a particular clique of big landlords and bureaucrats." A second view held: "Landlord reformists represented the interests of the middle and small landlord stratum toward the intermediate and late stages of Chinese feudal society." A third view held that the reform activities of the landlord class were "products of class struggle, not products of the struggle between different strata. Reformists had close ties with middle and small landlords because the upper landlord class and the champions of vested interests had become a decadent force, so naturally they tried to secure support from the middle and small landlords. Therefore, some measures of reform were very much in the interests of the latter."

2. Reasons for China's economic and technical backwardness after the Ming Dynasty:

On the question of when China began lagging behind the West, one view held: "It began in the 15th and 16th centuries when the rudiments of capitalism then budding in China were subjugated. [paragraph continues]"

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"It was also then that the West came to the fore." Another view held: "It was not until after European countries had successively completed the bourgeois revolution and the industrial revolution swiftly surged ahead toward the end of the 18th century that China began to lag behind the West."

As to indications of backwardness, some comrades based their argument on production relations. They held: "The rudiments of capitalism did not grow in China after the middle part of the Ming Dynasty, whereas in West European countries this new factor grew rather rapidly. This was an indication of China's lagging behind the West." Others based their argument on the level of productive forces. They cited data concerning agriculture, handicrafts, science and technology to demonstrate that China was not behind the West in the 15th and 16th centuries. However, some comrades disagreed with this. They held: "Economic and technical progress should be judged by the level of production tools, not merely by the level of technology and inventions which did not have much to do with the development of production." Some comrades maintained that to be advanced in science and technology, a country must be able to make breakthroughs in energy and power. "After the invention and popularization of the steam engine in the West, China fell behind in science and technology."

The forum gave the following four main reasons for China's backwardness:

1. "The shackles of the feudal land system."
2. "The landlords' ruthless exploitation and oppression did much damage to the social productive forces."
3. "Feudal despotism undermined production."
4. "The peculiarities of China in comparison with Western Europe. For example, cities in Western Europe stood opposite to feudalism, whereas Chinese cities were fortified ruling points of the landlord class." "With the development of barter and trade, serfdom gradually crumbled and was ultimately abolished in Western Europe, but China did not go through this process. Land could not be traded freely in Western Europe, but in China people bought land whenever they had money, so commercial capital could not be turned to industrial use. This had a lot to do with the slow pace of the feudal society."

Among other topics of discussion were national liberation movements in Asia in modern times and overseas communications in the past.

OVER 100 DICTIONARIES CURRENTLY BEING COMPILED, REVISED

OW260848Y Peking NCNA in English 0723 GMT 26 May 78 OW

[Text] Nanking, 26 May (HSINHUA)--More than one hundred dictionaries of Chinese and foreign languages are being compiled or revised in China. Participating in the work are universities, research institutes and publishing houses in 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Among the Chinese dictionaries which have gone off the press or will soon be published are "Tzu-hai" ("A Sea of Words", an encyclopedic dictionary) (revised edition), "A Dictionary of the Modern Han Language" (revised edition), "Common Spoken Language and South Fukien Dialect Dictionary", "A Dictionary of Kwangtung Province's Yueh, Min and Ke Dialects" and a number of dictionaries of minority nationality languages, including Tibetan-Han and Mongolian-Han dictionaries and a dictionary of Han idioms and expressions with Korean explanations.

Lexicography was one of the subjects studied at a recent meeting in Socchow, Kiangsu Province, attended by linguists from more than 50 universities and press organizations. The meeting also discussed a programme for language studies.

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Lu Shu-hsiang, director of the Institute of Linguistics and Philology of the Academy of Social Sciences and editor of the journal CHINESE LANGUAGES, presided over the meeting. In an interview with HSIENHUA, he said: "Through more than 20 years' efforts, new China has trained a contingent of linguists and laid the foundation for further language research."

Outlining work accomplished during that period, he said: "We have standardized the common spoken language now being used throughout the country, conducted a survey of about 2,000 local dialects and published a number of works and dictionaries on such dialects."

"We have also studied the theory and history of linguistics and published some valuable works. At the same time we have researched in the languages of nearly 50 minority nationalities and trained a number of linguists of minority nationalities."

There are language courses in all universities and teachers' colleges and in institutes for minority nationalities. Professor Lu Shu-hsiang has studied the Chinese language for decades. His new book "Problems in the Grammatical Analysis of Contemporary Chinese" will be published this year.

EDUCATORS DISCUSS SELECTION OF QUALIFIED COLLEGE ENTRANTS

OW251408Y Peking NCHA in English 1216 GMT 25 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 May (HSIENHUA)--Does selecting the best qualified students for college mean "apolitical book-learning comes first" or "marks come first"? Educators at the National College Enrollment Conference answer this old gang-of-four's charge in the negative. They pointed out that selecting the best qualified students under the new college enrollment system, which began at the end of last year, is a step to train capable personnel for what is now the country's major political task--socialist modernization.

A delegate from the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region said intellectual and moral training are inseparable. There is no intellectual training in isolation from moral training; because any intellectual training serves the interests of a definite class. Therefore, inculcating the knowledge required for conscious service to socialist modernization, and demanding that students be versed in such knowledge, is by no means putting knowledge or marks per se in first place. It serves the interests of the working class.

A delegate from Heilungkiang Province pointed out that all classes put politics in first place. It must be either proletarian politics or bourgeois politics. There has never been and can never be "book-learning" in a political vacuum. Other delegates pointed out that those who have their doubts about the new exam system on that score are confusing themselves, because they consider political or moral and intellectual training in isolation from each other or as mutually exclusive or set them up in absolute opposition to each other. This metaphysical approach itself is a reflection of the pernicious influence of the gang of four.

The delegates cited numerous facts to show that the new college students enrolled last year are politically sound, in addition to their better educational qualifications. Many were outstanding labourers and innovators in agriculture and industry, highly effective bare-foot doctors, teachers, educated youth who had gone down to the countryside, or middle school students who showed a good all-round development, moral, intellectual and physical. Since entering college, the new students have studied diligently and worked to raise their political understanding.

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Ma En-pei, director of the Peking College Enrollment Office, said that in Peking, the students with the best academic qualifications were selected only on condition that their moral and health qualifications were up to standard. As for their marks, they were not judged just by the sum total but also on the marks of subjects related to the specialties they applied for.

Delegates recalled the gang's promotion campaign for a man named Chang Tieh-sheng, a charlatan whom they made into "the hero of the blank exam paper." Some young people were affected by the gang's demogogy and lost interest in their studies. The result was harm not only to intellectual training, but to the whole area of proletarian education, including political studies.

The delegates said that the reformed college enrollment system is part of a genuine revolution in education, serving the revolutionary aim of the four socialist modernizations. Of course, they added, this does not mean the present school system is perfect. They declared: "We will keep working to improve it."

PLA POLITICAL DEPARTMENT ISSUES DOCUMENT STUDY CIRCULAR

0W260430Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0704 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 May--The PLA General Political Department recently issued a circular calling on PLA units to conscientiously study several important documents concerning our army's political work. These documents include "The Resolutions of the Ninth CCP Congress of the 4th Army of the Red Army"; the report submitted to the Northwest Bureau's high-level cadres conference by the Political Department of the Residual Corps [liu shou ping tuan 3966 1343 0365 0957] in 1944, entitled "The Problems Concerning the Army's Political Work"; "On the Great Victory in the Northwest and on the New Type of Ideological Education Movement in the Liberation Army" written by Chairman Mao in 1948; and "The Resolutions Concerning the Strengthening of the Army's Political and Ideological Work" adopted at the Military Commission's enlarged session in 1960 (abridged version).

The circular points out: These important documents comprehensively review our army's political work during various historical periods. At present, the building of our army is entering a new phase and many drastic changes have taken place. Conscientiously studying these historical documents and grasping their significance is of great importance for holding high and defending Chairman Mao's great banner, for upholding Chairman Mao's military line, and for implementing the policy and tasks concerned with grasping the key link and running the army well and the tasks concerned with being prepared for war laid down by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the Central Committee's Military Commission. Studying the documents is also important for thoroughly criticizing the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in undermining the building of our army, for restoring and carrying forward the fine traditions and work style of our army's political work, and for accelerating our army's revolutionization and modernization in the new period.

PEOPLE'S DAILY REPORTS ON MURDER CASE IN INNER MONGOLIA

0W251450Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1208 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 May--Under the leadership of their respective party committees, the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region's political and judicial departments totally reversed three death sentences and a 10-year prison term and released those convicted from custody.

is happened after the regional political and judicial departments accepted the opinion voiced against the verdicts by judicial worker Tsou Shih-kuei. The departments had taken decisive measures to thoroughly investigate the case involving the four, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions and guidelines issued by the central authorities in making serious efforts to reinvestigate cases involving capital punishment in which the sentences have not been carried out.

With a high sense of responsibility to the party and the people and persevering in the principle of seeking truth from facts, Tsou Shih-kuei came forward courageously to help his superiors reverse the unjust verdicts just as the condemned were about to face a firing squad. He has been commended by the leadership and the people for his courage and strong character.

In connection with the above, today's PEOPLE'S DAILY published a letter from reader Chang Yu-kuo of the transport company of Hsilinkuolo League, Inner Mongolia, a photostatic copy of the original letter submitted to his superiors by Tsou Shih-kuei of Apachia Banner's public security organ, and a note by the paper's correspondent on an investigation report. The PEOPLE'S DAILY also carried an accompanying article by its Commentator.

The above-mentioned judicial matter was known as the Hao Lung case. It occurred in Apachia Banner, Hsilinkuolo League, Inner Mongolia. In his letter to PEOPLE'S DAILY, Chang Yu-kuo, who was in charge of the judicial and public security section of Apachia Banner's People's Security Department from 1971 to 1973, gave the following brief introductory account of the case:

Hao Lung, a worker of the Apachia Banner food company, was missing after he attended a meeting on the evening of 25 February 1970. His body was found in a well. A postmortem examination conducted by coroners of the public security organs concluded he was probably murdered. A joint investigation group was established by the autonomous region, the league and banner in an effort to solve this criminal case. The case was closed in the middle of August 1970 after a 6-month investigation. During the investigation, the arrest of suspects and interrogations were the principal means used to solve the case. The investigation concluded that Hao Lung was murdered by four persons--the manager and the procurement clerk of the Apachia Banner food company along with two workers of the banner's capital construction cooperative. A report recommending the death sentence for three of them, a 10-year jail term for the fourth and requesting that the three condemned be executed immediately was submitted to the Military Control Committee, which approved both recommendation and request. Preparations were made by Apachia Banner for a public trial for the four and for execution of the three condemned people the following January.

During the course of the investigation, Tsou Shih-kuei, member of the joint investigation group, persevered in his principles, opposed closing the case and obtaining confessions by force and giving them credence. When Lin Piao and the "gang of four" ran amuck, Tsou Shih-kuei's opinion was brushed aside on the grounds of his being a veteran public security cadre. Moreover, his opinion was suppressed and he was accused of "speaking on behalf of the convicted prisoners" and "having a problem of stand" and was charged with "forcing a unified understanding on others." Consequently, the case was unjustifiably closed. When the time came for trial and execution, Tsou Shih-kuei, disregarding his own safety, bravely wrote a letter one evening to the autonomous region's Political and Judicial Department reporting what was going to happen and requesting they consider the possibility of postponing the scheduled execution. In the letter he said:

"I have taken part in the work of solving the Hao Lung murder case. Since my opinion differs in principle from those of a number of comrades who advocated closing the case, I request I be allowed to report to you in person in Huhhot Municipality so I can air my views. My purpose is to submit my opinion so that you, my superiors, can analyze and judge the case and handle it correctly in the interest of upholding the dignity of the party's policies."

Upon receiving the letter, these organs immediately made telephone calls to order a postponement of the executions and also sent investigators to reinvestigate the case. After more than 4 years of investigation and study, the verdicts passed on the four involved in the case were deemed unjust and overruled. The four people convicted were released from custody.

A note by the PEOPLE'S DAILY correspondent on the investigative report says: An investigation has shown what Chang Yu-kuo said was basically true. Under the leadership of the party committees and with their support, the Inner Mongolia regional Political and Judicial departments conscientiously reinvestigated the Hao Lung case five times and corrected the unjust verdicts. The three sentenced to death and the person sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment have been found innocent and released from custody. All were reinstated and their reputations restored.

The Hao Lung case occurred in February 1970. Those who worked on solving the case included comrades of the former public security organs of the league and the banner, as well as cadres sent by the Military Control Committee. On the basis of a local investigation and an analysis of the political situation at the time the case occurred and judging from the coroners' opinion as well as Hao Lung's condition before his death, it was promptly inferred that this was a politically motivated murder. Four principal suspects were placed under arrest and interrogated. The case was closed in August of that year and three of the four were convicted of being the "archcriminal" and "chief culprits" respectively. The three were given death sentences which, upon approval, were to be carried out immediately. The other one was convicted of being the "criminal's follower" and was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment pending approval. The superior organs approved these verdicts in December of the same year and instructed Apachia Banner's public security organ by telephone on 28 December to prepare for the executions.

Members of the joint investigation group solving the case had different opinions on the final verdicts. Some said the case should be judged according to Chairman Mao's teaching: "The stress must be on the weight of evidence and on investigation and study. It is strictly forbidden to extort confessions and accept such confessions." In deciding the verdicts on the four, there were certainly shortcomings and questions still pending. For instance, the confession on the details of the case was obtained primarily from a man nicknamed "Tien Hu Shan"--a sobriquet indicating that this man's word was usually not true. He was a worker at the locally-owned capital construction cooperative. He could not earn his daily wage while detained for questioning, so he was eager to get out of the interrogation center to make money to support his family. Knowing this man's psychological situation, some interrogators decided to break him and told him: We do not care whether or not you tell us the details, the trifling things. The crucial question now is your attitude. The sooner you confess, the sooner you can get out of here.

During the interrogation, the man sometimes talked smoothly but fabricated stories. Sometimes he denied all he had said and began to make another confession.

Seeking great success and praise in solving the case, some interrogators quickly accepted his confession, while others conducted successive interrogations and provided the names of persons or recounted some incidents to obtain a confession.

As to when the murder happened, it was known Hao Lung left the meeting at 2105 that evening when the meeting of the food company's processing plant was still in progress. It was also known that one of the three persons--the "archculprit" and the "chief culprits"--never left the meeting, and another left only once to go to the lavatory. So the time of the murder committed by the four as alleged in the findings was questionable.

According to "Tien Hu Shan" Hao Lung was beaten to death near a garbage dump, carried into the lavatory and then thrown into a well. Since the confessions given by two of the three persons were not identical, investigators brought them to the murder site, interrogated them and finally obtained identical confessions.

As to the evidence, the most important piece of evidence was an axe, because a wound found on the head of the deceased was thought to be caused by an axe. The defendants already knew this before they were arrested. During the trial when somebody reported that an axe was involved, a dozen places were searched and an axe was finally found in another well. According to the legal opinions of medical experts in Shenyang, Peking and Shanghai: "The wound could have been caused by an axe, but not necessarily by this very axe." Therefore, that axe alone could not be regarded as irrefutable evidence.

Other witnesses also reported that the deceased didn't seem to feel well that night. He sat in a corner of the meeting hall, said nothing, chain smoked, and looked abnormal. Since the investigators thought it was impossible for the deceased to have committed suicide, they didn't investigate this possibility.

From what had been presented, comrades of the autonomous region's Judicial Department who reinvestigated the Hao Ling case maintained that the facts were not clear, the verdict inaccurate, and evidence insufficient; that, according to the defendants' confessions, certain interrogators had committed the mistake of obtaining forced confessions and then fabricating the evidence; and that, during the trial, one person never pleaded guilty and during the reinvestigation, three persons retracted their testimonies. Therefore, they maintained, sentencing three persons to death and one to 10 years in prison was obviously wrong and the correction made later was right.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator wrote an article on this case entitled, "The Public Security and Judicial Workers' Important Responsibilities," and pointed out: Although Tsou Shih-kuei is an ordinary public security worker, he firmly followed Chairman Mao's instructions and upheld the principle of seeking truth from facts. When he discovered problems while investigating the Hao Lung case, he bravely brought them to light and helped higher authorities correct an erroneous verdict. He has thus faithfully fulfilled the glorious duties of a public security worker and has manifested a Communist Party member's fine virtues.

Chairman Mao instructed us that, in handling a case, "The stress must be on the weight of evidence and on investigation and study. It is strictly forbidden to extort confessions and accept such confessions." He also taught us that we must be cautious about killing people. He said: "Once a head is chopped off, history shows it can't be restored, nor can it grow again as chives do, after being cut. If you cut off a head by mistake, there is no way to rectify the mistake, even if you want to."

Chairman Mao's series of instructions are a summation of the experiences of the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat in struggling against the enemy. Today, when the people of the entire country are studying and propagating the new constitution adopted by the Fifth NPC, and are continuing to expose and criticize the "gang of four's" crimes in sabotaging the socialist legal system and undermining the people's democratic rights, it is very important to review Chairman Mao's instructions. When we firmly follow Chairman Mao's instructions in our work, we can fully and accurately implement the party's policies and attain the goal of protecting the people and rebuffing the handful of class enemies steadily, accurately and ruthlessly, with emphasis on accuracy.

In handling this case, Inner Mongolia's judicial departments have sought truth from facts, upheld principles, and been highly responsible to party and people. This is our party's fine tradition and work style over the past several decades and this is a characteristic every Communist Party member, state cadres and people's judicial worker should possess.

What is noteworthy today is that during the heyday of the "gang of four," some people wilfully trampled on the socialist legal system and did numerous evil things. As a result innocent people were framed, falsely charged and erroneously convicted. Since the shattering of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua has repeatedly urged everyone to carry forward the tradition of seeking truth from facts and implementing the party's policies. But some people have still stubbornly adhered to their own opinions. They publicly comply but privately refuse to correct mistakes and continue to impede the task of identifying fabricated cases and erroneous verdicts. Even when they can no longer impede the task because of repeated instructions from higher authorities and the masses' strong demands, they still support the originally fabricated evidence, emphasize the mistakes and shortcomings of those who have suffered, or refuse to completely restore their reputations. In short, they have used paradoxical rationale to prove they are always correct. If these people do not immediately change their stand and work style, they will certainly hurt themselves by aggravating their mistake of deliberately violating the law.

Inner Mongolia's correction of the aforementioned erroneous verdict has once again showed us it is very important for all leading organizations to foster the democratic work style, and to oppose subjectivism and bureaucracy. Because of their duties, our public security and judicial workers deal with all sorts of cases in the course of vigorous and complicated class struggle. To properly handle these cases, they must continue to investigate and study and seek truth from facts, and they must oppose subjectivism, uphold the mass line and reject mysticism. Comrades in leading work positions must have a receptive mind and humbly listen to others' advice and avoid being assertive, so comrades around them will dare to present correct opinions and say what they want to say.

Our wise leader Chairman Hua has pointed out: "We must strengthen our public security work and the socialist legal system." At present when great success has been achieved in grasping the key link and running the country well, the cardinal task on the public security, procurator and judicial front still is penetrating exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" and the complete eradication of their pernicious influence.

We must actively implement party policies and clear up old cases that have not been settled. All fabricated cases, erroneous verdicts and false charges must be identified and corrected in the course of the reinvestigations.

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Behavior that does not conform with the socialist legal system and behavior inconsistent with party policies must be immediately rectified and stopped. All subjective work styles must be conscientiously rectified.

NCNA CORRECTION TO NPC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION REPORT

To the item entitled "NPC Standing Committee Holds Second Session 23-24 May," published on p E 12 in the 24 May People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, Peking NCNA in English at 1908 GMT on 25 May sent the following correction as a new paragraph after paragraph five:

Present as observers at the meeting on May 23 were Sung Jen-chiung, Shen Yen-ping, Yang Ching-jen and Hu Tzu-ang, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and members of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL, SHIPBUILDING ADVANCES--Peking, 18 May--China's first ultra-heavy-duty milling machine for rotor slots has been developed in Peking. Trial milling and technical appraisal show that its technical characteristics basically conform to advanced design specifications. This machine is mainly used to mill the slots in the rotors of 200-1,000 megawatt steam turbo-generators. The rotors can be up to 2.1 meters in diameter and 20 meters long, and weigh up to 300 tons. The Peking Geological Bureau is popularizing small-bore diamond bit drills for exploratory drilling. Small-bore drilling is efficient and quality is good. It saves steel, lowers cost, and the equipment is easily transportable. The Shanghai shipyard launched two ships together on the eve of May 1. The Shaohsing is China's first 10,000-ton ocean freighter made for export. The Tungfanghung 17 is a large passenger liner for use on the Yangtze River. In the course of construction all shops made technical innovations. Laser techniques were used to raise the quality of work. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0741 GMT 18 May 78 OW]

MINORITY INSTITUTIONS ON TEXTBOOKS--Huhehot, 19 May--The compilation of textbooks on theories of literature and art were discussed recently at a meeting for institutions of higher learning in the minority border areas. The meeting was held in Huhehot, capital of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. It was stressed that textbooks for minority nationalities must expound Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's theories on literature and art. At the same time they must teach literature and art and promote their inter-flow and influence among minority nationalities. Teachers of Mongolia, Korea, Chuang, Miao, Uighur, Hui and Han nationalities took part in the meeting. Over 30 teachers of 14 institutions for minority nationalities attended the meeting. [Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 19 May 78 OW]

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FUKIEN DAILY CALLS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MOUNTAINOUS AREAS

HK240934Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 24 May 78 HK

[FUKIEN DAILY 24 May editorial: "Stepping Up Economic Development in the Mountainous Areas Is Important in Fulfilling the General Task in Our Province"]

[Excerpts] Our province is basically mountainous and a veteran revolutionary base area with glorious revolutionary traditions. Thus, strengthening the building of the mountainous area is politically and economically significant and a major task in developing our province's socialist cause and in fulfilling the general task for the new period.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, progressive counties such as Shunchang and Pingho have emerged in the mountainous areas of our province. A number of communes and production brigades that develop the economy of the mountainous areas at high speed have also emerged. This shows that the road to developing the economy of the mountainous areas is very wide and the prospects are truly bright only if the line is correct, the principle is right and the measures are effective.

The struggle between the two classes, roads and lines has been consistently acute in regard to the question of building our province's mountainous areas. It is necessary to get a good grasp of the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and to deeply conduct the movement of one criticism and two blows in order to promote the economy of the mountainous areas. It is imperative to eliminate disorder, restore order, distinguish between right and wrong, and rehabilitate the units that have been condemned as black models by Lin Biao and the gang of four for frenziedly promoting the counterrevolutionary revisionist line. If we have a good grasp of the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, the building of the mountainous areas will have a very great motive force, the mountainous areas will make great strides in learning from Tachai and the activism of the masses will be mobilized.

It is imperative to formulate an all-round plan in order to build the mountainous area well. The province, prefectures, counties, communes and production brigades must set targets for the local districts and units in keeping with the general task for the new period.

KIANGSI CPPCC COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRMAN DIES

HK251125Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 May 78 HK

[Summary] Mr Pan Chen-ya, member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National CPPCC Committee, delegate to the Fifth NPC, vice chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial CPPCC Committee and member of the Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, died of illness on the morning of 22 May in Shanghai. He was 91.

"The following is a list of the members of the funeral committee for Mr Pan Chen-ya:

"Yang Shang-juei, Huang Chih-chen, Ti Sheng, Fang Chih-chun, Feng Meng-yu, Li I-chang, Lo Meng-wen, Kan Tsu-chang, Liang Ta-Shan, Li Shih-chang, Hu Te-lan, Liu Hu-ping, Chung Ping, Lai Shao-jao, Ku Chi-kuang, Pan Shih-yen, Ho Shih-kun, Lu Hsiao-peng, Shen Han-ching, (Wang Tieh), Mo Hsun, (Hu Ti-hsuan), (Chang Yu-ping), Liu Kung, Li Hua-feng, Chiang Tso-chou, Ho Heng, (Chou Ko-yung), (Liu Ping), (Hsieh Shih-lin), (Liao Shao-jung), (Chen Hsien), (Huang Shao-fan) and (Wang Chen-ling)."

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CHIANG WEI-CHING ADDRESSES KIANGSI RALLY TO CRITICIZE GANG FOLLOWER

HKZ50836Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 78 HK

[Summary] "On the morning of 20 May the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee held a rally at the Kiangsi theater to indignantly expose and criticize the towering crimes committed by the gang of four and their confidant. Attending the rally were Chiang Wei-ching, Pai Tung-tsai, Liu Chun-hsui, Chang Li-hsiung, Peng Meng-yu, Li I-chang, Chao Chih-chien, Fang Chih-chun, Wan Li-lang, Hu Shian, Liu Hu-ping, Lai Shao-jao, Wang Chao-ping, Ma Chien, (Liu Hsun) and (Chu Tung-chin), responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Kiangsi Military District, the Kiangsi CPPCC and Nanchang Municipality. Also present at the rally were Li Tsu-ken, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee, as well as 4,000 people including responsible persons of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, various offices, departments and committees, the trade unions, the CYL committees and the women's federations; representatives attending the Kiangsi provincial conference on agricultural mechanization; and cadres of the organs of the party, government and army of the province and municipality.

"The rally intensively exposed and criticized that person who was in command of the bourgeois factional network of the gang of four in Kiangsi. When the arrival of the confidant of the gang of four at the rally site was announced, the masses were extremely angry and loudly shouted slogans, fully expressing the boundless indignation of the army and people toward the gang of four and their confidant and their strong resolve to carry the great struggle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four through to the end.

"Representatives of the Kiangsi Public Security Bureau, the Kiangsi Military District, the Kiangsi Office of National Defense Industries and the Nanchang Garrison gave speeches at the rally." They said: "That person in command of the bourgeois factional network of the gang of four in Kiangsi was one of Lin Piao's important sworn followers and a vanguard who sold himself to the gang of four, actively took part in the conspiratorial activities of usurping party and state power and opposed the party and confused the army. After the gang of four were smashed and even though he was transferred from Kiangsi, he still organized an offensive and defensive alliance with his followers and lackeys in Kiangsi by means of many channels and tricks. Up to March last year, he also sent men to Nanchang to establish black ties and encouraged his followers to stubbornly maintain their reactionary stand and to openly counter the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

"The committed unforgivable, towering crimes against the people of Kiangsi together with the sworn followers of Lin Piao and the confidant of the gang of four in Kiangsi. When he was in control of the Kiangsi public security organs, wielding the black cudgel of two negations and one smashing, he frantically opposed the line on public security work which was personally formulated by Chairman Mao, sabotaged this important tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, ruthlessly persecuted the revolutionary cadres, masses and public security cadres and policemen who are loyal to the party and people, and attempted in vain to turn the people's public security organs into a tool for restoring capitalism so as to serve the gang's counterrevolutionary goal of usurping party and state power. In partnership with a reporter who had no military connection, he went into the army to sow discord, frantically oppose and confuse the army and sabotage the building of the units.

"In order to realize the goal of having the gang command the guns, he adopted the methods of distorting facts, fabricating charges, inciting the masses, encircling people to criticize and struggle against them, collecting and composing materials for farming people, writing black letters, lodging black accusations, and making use of [words indistinct] to aim the spearhead at the party committee of the Military District, attempting in vain to usurp its leadership. He also frantically sabotaged the building of the national defense industry, actively took part in the conspiratorial activities of Lin Piao's counterrevolutionary coup d'etat and studied the manufacture of weapons for their counterrevolutionary coup d'etat. He also unscrupulously transferred workers from the national defense industry so that they could engage in armed struggle. As a result, a red banner factory, which Chairman Mao had praised in writing and which Premier Chou and NPC Chairman Chu had visited, lost 1.2 million working hours in 1974 and suffered 5 million yuan in losses.

"That person in command of the bourgeois factional network of the gang of four in Kiangsi closely followed the gang of four, rigged up the Nanchang militia headquarters, split the militia ranks and sabotaged militia building. Ideologically, this Nanchang militia headquarters took as their black program the black words of the gang of four on transforming the militia and opposed Chairman Mao's line, principle and policy. Organizationally, they followed the line put forward by the gang of four of having the rebels as the foundation and opposed our party's class line. In nature and task, they followed the spirit of the gang of four on armed struggle and their trash on beating, smashing, looting and arresting, causing a number of armed struggles and bloodshed. In the relationship between the leadership and command, they followed the principle of the gang of four that the gang should command the guns and completely eliminated the party's leadership and command."

Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, said: "This rally is being held well. The people are happy. The enemy has lost heart. This kind of rally will continue to be held in the future. The various places, systems and departments must also hold this kind of rally, and they must have a still more ideological, theoretical, and fighting nature. We must hold firm to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought--the sharp weapon of criticism--and thoroughly overthrow the extremely rotten and reactionary ideological system and factional system pushed by the gang of four and their confidant. The numerous facts which the comrades have exposed and criticized show that this person has never been an ever correct revolutionary leadership cadre, but was a gang member of Lin Piao's sworn followers and a vanguard who sold himself to the gang of four, actively took part in the conspiratorial activities of usurping party and state power, and opposed the party and brought chaos to the army. He was a person in command of the bourgeois factional network of the gang of four in Kiangsi. He closely followed Lin Piao's sworn followers and then closely colluded with the confidant of the gang of four and did a lot of bad things, committing numerous crimes against the people of Kiangsi.

"We must thoroughly expose, criticize and settle accounts for his crimes. We must deeply expose and criticize his crimes of ganging up with the confidant of the gang of four in actively pushing the counterrevolutionary political program of the gang and in slandering, framing and ruthlessly attacking and punishing revolutionary leadership cadres, attempting in vain to replace them and usurp the leadership of the party, government and army. We must deeply expose and criticize his crimes of ganging up with the confidant of the gang of four in actively pushing the counterrevolutionary revisionist falsely leftist and really rightist line of the gang of four, in counteracting Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, in sabotaging socialist revolution and construction and in restoring capitalism.

"We must also deeply expose and criticize his crimes of ganging up with the confidant of the gang of four in smashing the public security organs, procuratorate and courts, in trampling on the socialist legal system, in protecting the enemy, in suppressing the people and in frantically exercising fascist dictatorship. We must deeply expose and criticize his crimes of ganging up with the confidant of the gang of four in supporting, conniving with and harboring a handful of landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements who engaged in sabotage activities, those who corrupted, stole and speculated, those who beat, smashed and looted, those active counterrevolutionaries and other criminals; his crimes of recruiting capitalist forces, of frantically launching attacks against socialism, of sabotaging socialist public ownership, and of attempting in vain to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and cause chaos in the regime of the proletariat. We must deeply expose and criticize his crimes of ganging up with the confidant of the gang of four, of opposing and causing chaos in the army, of organizing a second armed force, and of sabotaging the building of the PLA units and militia. We must deeply expose and criticize his crimes of ganging up with the confidant of the gang of four in forming gangs to serve their own interests, in inciting bourgeois factionalism, in splitting the party, the army and the mass organizations, and in sabotaging stability and unity.

"We must deeply expose and criticize his crimes of ganging up with the confidant of the gang of four, of stubbornly adhering to the ideological system of the gang of unscrupulously spreading the gang's style and airs, and in sabotaging the party's fine tradition and work style."

"Our province's struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four has already won a very great victory. However, we must continue to fight arduously and win complete victory in theory, ideology and organization. The third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four which is now being waged is a protracted and difficult task and must be firmly grasped through to the end."

"We must continue to firmly grasp investigation. Our unwavering principle is: All those persons and events connected with the conspiratorial activities of the gang of four in usurping party and state power, no matter which faction they belonged to or who they are, must be thoroughly investigated. We must eliminate obstacles and interference and resolutely carry investigation through to the end."

Chiang Wei-ching continued: "We must not listen to both good and bad words or let hidden evil consequences remain. In connection with the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must launch the two blows movement with leadership, plans and measures, resolutely deal blows to the class enemy's sabotage activities, deal blows to the frantic assaults of capitalist forces, and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must also seriously do a good job in various rectification tasks. The key link is rectifying the leadership groups at all levels. Regarding those persons who took part in the conspiratorial activities of the gang of four in usurping party and state power and who sold themselves to the gang, we must handle them severely and resolutely purge them from leadership groups. As to those persons who had serious problems in the 11th line struggle and who refuse to repent, and as to those persons who follow the wind, persons who slip away and persons who cause political earthquakes, we must not allow them to enter the leadership groups and must not employ them.

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"Regarding those persons who were not involved in the conspiratorial activities of the gang of four in usurping party and state power but who determinedly follow the ideological system of the gang and who have refused to change even now, and regarding those persons who are careerists, determinedly pursue bourgeois factionalism and refuse to repent despite repeated education, we must increase our understanding, adopt necessary measures against them and dismiss them from their posts.

"We must promote to leadership posts those comrades who closely link with the masses and performed well in the 11th line struggle, particularly those who are firm in their stand, are not afraid of ghosts and do not [words indistinct] in the current struggle."

We must organize the cadres and masses throughout the province to study the general task for the new period and the new constitution, Chairman Hua's government work report at the Fifth NPC and Vice Chairman Yeh's and Vice Chairman Teng's important speeches, and obtain a clearer picture of the party's principle, line and policy.'

Chiang Wei-ching said: "In connection with this study and propaganda movement, we must continue to implement the relevant important instructions of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and truly unite our thinking and action in regard to the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. We must continue to give free rein to the masses to hold firm to the main orientation of the struggle and always point the spearhead at the gang of four and their Kiangsi confidant. At the same time, we must continue to investigate some people who went over to the gang of four and who took part in their conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power. We must deal hard blows to the class enemy's sabotage of the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four. We must resolutely clear away the interference of bourgeois factionalism. We must be vigilant against people fabricating rumors and causing confusion in an attempt to create chaos and confuse the people's thinking."

He said in conclusion: "The great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four is sure to advance and win victory. This is irresistible. On the basis of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, guided by the strategic policy decision of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order in the country, and encouraged by the great aim of fulfilling the general task for the new period, we must strengthen unity and face the enemy together."

KIANGSI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS

HK251120Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 May 78 HK

[Summary] The second Kiangsi provincial conference on work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs was held in Nanchang from 4 to 15 May. "Provincial party, government and army responsible comrades Yang Shang-kuei, Pai Tung-tsai, Ti Sheng, Hsin Chun-Chieh, Fang Chih-chun and others have met with representatives to the conference. Comrades Yang Shang-kuei and Fang Chih-chun spoke at the conference."

Attending the conference were responsible comrades involved in work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs from various prefectures and municipalities, comrades of civil administration bureaus who are responsible for work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs, comrades responsible for Overseas Chinese affairs from counties, communes, factories and mines which have comparatively more returned Overseas Chinese and families of Overseas Chinese, and comrades of the provincial Military District and provincial departments concerned. The conference also invited representatives of party members who are returned Overseas Chinese to attend the conference.

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The conference studied ways to strengthen work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs. It discussed ways to mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of families of Overseas Chinese and returned Overseas Chinese so as to make contributions to realizing the motherland's four modernizations. Comrades who attended the conference deeply exposed and relentlessly criticized the towering crimes of the gang of four and their followers in Kiangsi in comprehensively attacking and disrupting the party's policies on work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs and in smearing, hitting hard at and persecuting the masses of returned Overseas Chinese and families of Overseas Chinese.

"The conference pointed out: Work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs must take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link. We must deeply expose and criticize the gang of four's reactionary fallacies and crimes in this field of work. We must completely correct right and wrong in line, policy and ideology that was reversed by the gang of four."

"We must strive to do a good job in Overseas Chinese work, unite with the masses of Overseas Chinese, families of Overseas Chinese and returnees and make new contributions to grasping the key link in running the country and achieving great success in 3 years and to fulfilling the general task for the new period."

NANKING PLA ADVISER WANG CHIN-SHAN DIES

OW251840Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1230 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Nanking, 24 May--Comrade Wang Chin-shan, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee and adviser to Nanking PLA units, died on the afternoon of 10 May in Nanking at the age of 63 after failing to respond to medical treatment for his illness.

A memorial service for Comrade Wang Chin-shan was held on the afternoon of 17 May in Nanking. Wreaths were sent by Teng Hsiao-ping, chairman of the National CPPCC Committee; Liu Po-cheng and Hsu Hsiang-chien, vice chairmen of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee; and Hsu Shih-yu, Su Chen-hua, Li Te-sheng, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Hai-lien and Peng Chung, members of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee. Wreaths were also sent by Vice Chairman Sung Jen-chiung and Secretary General Chi Yen-ming of the National CPPCC Committee and friends of Comrade Wang Chin-shan. Others who presented wreaths included the CPPCC National Committee, the Ministry of Public Security, Nanking PLA units, Peking PLA units, the East China Sea Fleet of the Navy, air force units under Nanking PLA units, the Nanking municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, the Hunan County CCP and revolutionary committees in Hupeh, and various major units under Nanking PLA units.

The memorial service was presided over by Liao Han-sheng, first political commissar of the Nanking PLA units. A memorial speech was delivered by Nieh Feng-chih, commander of the Nanking PLA units. In his memorial speech he said: Comrade Wang Chin-shan came from a poor peasant family in Taohua township in Hungan County, Hupeh. He joined the Chinese worker-peasant Red Army in June 1930 and the Communist Youth League in September of the same year. He joined the CCP in 1932. He was loyal to the party, to the people, to the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, and to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

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During the protracted revolutionary wars, he firmly implemented Chairman Mao's military thinking and military line and closely followed Chairman Mao in fighting from south to north and winning repeated military achievements. In the course of the party's several struggles between the two lines, he adopted a firm, clear-cut stand, always took the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, resolutely safeguarded the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, and actively participated in the great struggle against Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the antiparty clique of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four." He unswervingly supported the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua as well as the line of the 11th National CCP Congress. He had full confidence in winning victories for the revolutionary cause.

Comrade Wang Chin-shan led a militant and revolutionary life. He dedicated his whole life to the revolutionary cause and socialist construction of the Chinese people. His death is a tremendous loss to our party and army.

Attending the memorial service were responsible persons of the Nanking PLA units, the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Nanking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Tu Ping, Hsu Chia-tun, Hsiang Shou-chih, Teng Yueh, Chan Ta-nan, Wu Shi-hung, Tuan Huan-ching, Chou Chun-lin, Liu Hsi-yuan, Wang Chu-pin, Liao Jung-piao, Liu Chang-I, Hu Ta-jung, Huang Chen-tang; friends of Comrade Wang Chin-shan--Chien Chun, Lai I, Chou Kuan-wu, Hsiao Yung-yin, Hsiao Hsin-chun and Liu Fei; and over 1,000 representatives of the leading organs of the Nanking PLA units and PLA units stationed in Nanking.

HSU CHIA-TUN INSPECTS KIANGSU ANTIDROUGHT WORK

OW251439Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 May 78 OW

[Text] Recently, 285 office cadres including 74 cadres at and above the section level have been organized by the provincial party committee to work in the forefront of the fight against drought. Led by responsible comrades at and above the bureau level, they have already gone to Hsuehou, Huaiyin, Yencheng, Yangzhou, Suchou and Chenchiang prefectures.

Comrades Hsu Chia-tun and Hu Hung have gone to the frontline of the battle against drought in Huaiyin Prefecture, Tai County and other places to inspect work to fight drought and hailstorms.

The cadres of provincial offices have gone to the grassroots level mainly to help accomplish three things: 1) To study and publicize the general task for the new period; 2) to do a good job in fighting drought; and 3) to do a good job in the four summer farming tasks and promptly sum up and popularize good experiences as soon as discovered.

Before their departure, the provincial party committee held a meeting of responsible persons serving as their leaders, calling on the comrades to conscientiously implement the spirit of the Fifth NPC, take exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the key link, publicize the general task for the new period as the motive force, do a good job in fighting drought and in summer harvesting and planting, and at the same time modestly learn from the masses and remold their world outlook.

This meeting was followed by separate group meetings of the comrades going to the grassroots, for information and discussion. The comrades were filled with revolutionary enthusiasm. They expressed their determination to work together with the cadres and masses at the grassroots level and make contributions to winning a good agricultural harvest this year.

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SHANTUNG AREAS COMBAT DROUGHT BY RAINMAKING

SK260200Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 May 78 SK

[Text] Various localities in Shantung Province have carried out artificial rainmaking and played an initial role in the antidrought struggle. Since last winter, almost all areas of our province have been short of rainfall and have suffered from a serious dry spell which has affected wheat growth and the timely sowing of early autumn crops.

In order to overcome the drought, various localities in our province have waged a large-scale people's war of combating drought and insuring full growth of seedlings and a bumper wheat crop. At the same time, they have actively carried out artificial rainmaking activities. On 8 May when the weather became favorable for artificial rainmaking, more than 30 prefectures, municipalities and counties, including Yentai, Huimin and Changwei prefectures, Tzupo and Tsinan municipalities and Licheng County, firmly grasped the good combat opportunity and carried out an artificial rainmaking operation by firing antiaircraft artillery, thus bringing about an approximately 5 to 15mm increase in rainfall. In some areas where the operation was carried out, rainfall was increased to 60mm.

Various prefectural, municipal and county party committees are determined to do a better job in preparations for rainmaking, to pay close attention to weather changes in order to grasp good opportunities, to continue to carry out artificial rainmaking and make more contributions to combating drought and insuring full growth of seedlings and a bumper wheat crop.

PAI JU-PING ATTENDS SHANTUNG TRADE UNION SYMPOSIUM

SK251025Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 May 78 SK

[Excerpt] The Shantung Federation of Trade Unions held a symposium from 17 to 19 May for model workers and advanced workers of the province to convey and implement the guidelines of the National Conference for Model Workers and Advanced Workers. All participants sincerely discussed the general task for the new periods, talked happily about the excellent situation on all fronts throughout the province, indignantly exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four, exchanged their experiences and resolutely expressed their views that in the new Long March they would certainly hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, respond to the call of Chairman Hua, become vanguards in the three great revolutionary movements and lead the masses of workers and people to make greater contributions to realizing the general task for the new period.

Present at the symposium were model workers and advanced workers from various fronts throughout the province such as industry, communications, capital construction, agriculture and forestry, finance, science and technology, culture and education and public health. Some were veteran heroes and model workers who closely followed Chairman Mao to fight in the north and south, repeatedly established unusual merit and won new merit in socialist revolution and construction; young pacesetters who weathered the test of the Great Cultural Revolution and fought tooth and nail for socialism; vanguards who feared no hardship and had the courage to scale the heights of science and technology; and heart-to-heart friends of the people and masses who worked diligently and eagerly in their trade and model families who took the lead in following the May 7 road.

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Responsible comrades of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees, including Pai Ju-ping, Li Jih-nai, Chin Ho-chen, Hsu Lei-chien, Kao Chi-yun, (Mu Chuan-chi), Lin Ping, Sung I-min and Chu Pen-cheng, greeted all model workers and advanced workers attending the symposium.

Li Jih-nai, secretary of the Shantung provincial party committee, and Hsu Lei-chien, Standing Committee member of the Shantung provincial party committee, spoke at the symposium. On behalf of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees, Comrade Li Jih-nai extended cordial regards and warm greetings to all model workers and advanced workers at the symposium on the achievements they had scored in the great struggle to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land. He encouraged all participants to resolutely respond to the great call of Chairman Hua urging us to study, study and study again, to unite, unite and unite again and to strive to be models in studying and uniting.

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI TV UNIVERSITY--In order to expand the scope of higher education and accelerate its development, a television university was established in Shanghai and opened on 24 April with an enrollment of 11,000 students. This is a comprehensive spare-time institute of higher learning offering specialties in medical science, mathematics, physics, chemistry and the Chinese language. The course of study is 3 to 4 years. The main teaching method is TV lectures, supplemented with guidance classes. The teachers are selected from teachers from full-time colleges and universities and secondary schoolteachers with advanced teaching experience. The television university has set up more than 50 guidance centers throughout the municipality and appointed professional teachers to organize the students in self-study activities and provide guidance. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0154 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW]

SHANTUNG GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS--The Shantung geological front recently held a congress in Tsinan for advanced units and individuals in learning from Taching. Comrade Liu Peng, vice chairman of the Shantung Revolutionary Committee, attended and spoke. The state Geology Bureau sent a message of greetings to the congress. Upon invitation, the Geology Bureau of Szechwan Province sent delegates to take part in the congress. The congress called for efforts to fulfill the fighting goals set forth by the general task for the new period, to firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang, to carry out the learn-from-Taching mass movement in a thorough and extensive way, to strengthen the consolidation of leading bodies, to enhance the study of basic geology and to try to discover more, better and larger mines in order to meet the need to build Shantung into an industrial province. The Shantung Geology Bureau commended 10 red flag units in learning from Taching, 6 model workers in learning from Taching and 400 advanced units and producers. [Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 May 78 SK]

COMMUNE IN HAINAN COUNTERACTS GANG'S INFLUENCE

HK241030Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 24 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] In the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and in connection with reality, the party committee of (Hsinhsing) commune of Tunchang County has eliminated the remnant poison of the gang of four in upsetting the relationship between enemies and friends and in disrupting the class alignment. It has resolutely corrected the mistakes of unscrupulously criticizing, struggling against and attacking the peasants in the past, has seriously implemented the party's class line in the countryside, and has united the masses of people to do a good job in relations between the party and the masses and between the party and the cadres, thus stimulating the deepening of the movement to learn from Tachai. In the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, the party committee of (Hsinhsing) commune has seriously examined the problems and the bad results that emerged in carrying out the party's class line in the countryside over the past few years. They are resolved to correct past mistakes. However, in the beginning some persons did not have a good understanding and they resisted ideologically. Some feared that once mistakes were admitted, their prestige would be affected and they would not be able to perform their tasks well. Some feared that once mistakes were admitted, the masses would firmly grasp and cling to them and that they would be unable to do anything. Some were even worried that once the erroneous acts of the past were corrected, things would become looser and their pace would be disrupted.

In order to assist people in profoundly understanding that the pests--the gang of four--were falsely leftist and truly rightist and to help them eliminate the ideological obstacles, the commune party committee invited various old party members, veteran cadres, poor older peasants and some commune members who had been criticized and struggled against to hold a forum, and listened to the criticism and views of the masses. At the same time, they jointly studied Chairman Mao's works on correctly handling the two different kinds of contradictions, the party's class line in the countryside and the various policies. Having unified ideology and understanding, the commune party committee then took the lead in correcting past mistakes. In regard to those commune members who were charged with being "upstarts" in the past, it publicly announced that the label of "upstarts" be removed. It has reached conclusions in a truth-seeking way on the mistakes they made. Also, in regard to money and property which were wrongly confiscated, they were immediately returned. In regard to those commune members, communes, brigades and production teams which engaged in proper family sideline production but were criticized and punished as engaging in capitalism, the party committee has held rallies of commune members to publicly apologize to them, and the money paid in fines has been returned. The commune party committee has also announced the elimination of its 10 stipulations, which were used to punish the masses, and of various local policies that prohibited the commune members from developing proper family sideline production. It has disbanded the small detachments, promotion teams and other groups which were used to check on the masses and rectify the peasants.

While correcting mistakes, the party committee of (Hsinhsing) commune has publicized good persons and fine deeds in a grand manner and commended activists who develop socialism in a big way. The commune has commended 306 good cadres and commune members, 39 of whom have been given material rewards. They were given big red flowers to wear on their chests and were set up as examples to promote learning from each other.

The 24 May HAINAN DAILY carried a report on this and attached a editor's note which said:

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This manner of recognizing and correcting mistakes is good. All localities which have similar problems should act in this way. Only in this way is it possible to uphold the serious nature of the party's policies, to strengthen the relations between the cadres and masses and to promote the development of the revolutionary cause. Our cadres must never forget that they are the people's orderlies. What they do should serve the people and they should be responsible to the people. In solving contradictions among the people, they must not use abuse or their fists, and they must never resort to knives or pistols. They can only use the methods of discussion, explanation, criticism and self-criticism in solving various problems.

HAINAN BRIGADE PROMOTES IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF PEASANTS

HK251130Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 ZMT 25 May 78 HK

[Summary] "In implementing the fixed quota system, the party branch of (Juifu) production brigade of (Paotao commune) in Tan County has combined with the ideological reality of the commune members and people and seriously strengthened political and ideological work. It has helped the masses of commune members foster the mentality of planting for the sake of the revolution and has further developed the excellent situation of revolution and production.

"At the beginning of this year the party branch of (Juifu) production brigade mobilized the masses to establish a fixed quota system for attendance, work and manure collection, and a system of awards for overfulfillment and of production responsibility, thus effectively mobilizing the socialist activism of commune members and people. Efficiency was generally higher than before. In this situation, some cadres overlooked correct ideological work. As a result, the trend of working for quantity rather than quality and of resorting to deception in order to get more work points was found among some cadres. The production brigade party branch realized that rules, regulations and systems are certainly important. However, political work must be consistently given priority. Only by strengthening ideological and political work can we guarantee the smooth implementation of rules, regulations and systems. Thus, the production brigade party branch has clearly demanded that various production teams closely combine with the implementation of the fixed quota system, seriously strengthen correct ideological work and teach the masses of commune members and people to adopt a communist attitude toward labor. The methods of the production brigade party branch are as follows:

"1. Organize commune members to study the general task for the new period and to implement various principles and policies on fulfilling the general task, and teach the masses of commune members to foster the thinking of spontaneously laboring for the sake of fulfilling the general task for the new period."

2. Vigorously commend progressive people, conduct activities of comparing with, studying, catching up with and surpassing, foster the thinking that vigorously promoting socialism is glorious and correctly handle collective and individual interests.

Since (Juifu) production brigade has strengthened political and ideological work, the fixed quota system and the policy of to each according to his work have been smoothly implemented. Despite the serious drought this year, the production brigade has crash-transplanted 1,400 mou of early rice. At present, the growth of early rice is good and a bumper harvest is expected. The masses of cadres and people have planted 1,460 mou of alfalfa, sweet potatoes and corn. The cadres and commune members throughout the production brigade are now cultivating seedlings, accumulating manure and actively doing a good job in preparations for the cultivation of intermediate rice.

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KWEICHOW DAILY STRESSES SUMMER HARVEST DISTRIBUTION

HK221406Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 CMT 19 May 78 HK

[KWEICHOW DAILY editorial: "Tangibly Do a Good Job in the Preliminary Distribution of the Summer Harvest"--date not given]

[Excerpts] Under the guidance of the wise leader Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country and the line of the 11th party congress, since last winter the masses of cadres and people in this province have taken exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, conscientiously learned from Tachai, worked energetically to combat serious drought, [words indistinct] waged a determined and continuous struggle against the drought which lasted for more than 150 days and reaped a bumper harvest of summer crops.

In leading discussions on rural economic policies, party committees at all levels have begun work on the preliminary distribution of the summer harvest, which is deeply welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. They said: Chairman Mao's policies have returned. [Words indistinct] these policies mean what they say, thus effecting the preliminary distribution of the summer harvest. However, due to the fact that the gang of four's pernicious influence [words indistinct] to do a good job of work concerning preliminary distribution of the summer harvest. We still have to work very hard.

The masses of commune members are currently showing great concern for doing a good job in the preliminary distribution of the summer harvest. Doing a good job in the distribution is the concrete implementation of the party's rural economic policies. This is a great issue which concerns reaping a still greater bumper harvest this year. Practice in various localities [words indistinct] has proved that by doing a good job in the preliminary distribution of the summer harvest we can mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of people, deepen discussions on rural economic policies, promote current agricultural production, comprehensively review the [words indistinct] implementation of production plans, uncover (?shortcomings) and adopt remedial measures, examine the implementation of the "three essentials," encourage commune members to actively fulfill the tasks of seeding and applying manure, check on financial revenues and expenditures in a big way, hit directly and hard at embezzlers and grafters, facilitate economic accounting, reduce the costs of production and revitalize and perfect the systems for managing financial affairs.

Party committees at all levels must attach major importance to and strengthen leadership over the preliminary distribution of the summer harvest. They must do a good job in every production team's work on the preliminary distribution of this summer harvest. In order to do a good job in the preliminary distribution, we must deeply expose and relentlessly criticize the gang of four. In the past few years, due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and in particular the gang of four, quite a few production teams had not worked on the preliminary distribution of the summer harvest for many years. The commune members did not get more pay for more work [words indistinct] the socialist enthusiasm of the masses was thus seriously undermined.

We must deeply expose and relentlessly criticize the gang of four's crimes in disrupting [words indistinct] the distribution policy in close connection with the reality of distribution work, relentlessly criticize the gang's attack on the socialist principle of from each according to his ability, to each according to his work [words indistinct], eradicate the gang's pernicious influence, restore order and conscientiously implement the policy on the preliminary distribution of the summer harvest in close connection with discussions on rural economic policies.

Localities which have reaped a bumper harvest and where commune members have comparatively abundant food grain must sell more food grain to the state so as to support socialist construction. Localities where summer grain output levels are not high and where commune members have a comparatively high level of food grain must also make more contributions. In localities where commune members have a comparatively low level of food grain and encounter difficulties in their livelihood, it is necessary to do a good job in planning for their livelihood.

We must conscientiously sum up experiences in planting summer crops, further promote the enthusiasm of the masses of cadres and people for planting summer crops energetically and voluntarily, effect a big leap forward and make a breakthrough in next year's production of summer grain and rapeseed.

BRIEFS

SZECHWAN IRRIGATION INCREASE--Chengtu, 11 May--Szechwan expanded the irrigated area by 230,000 hectares in the winter and spring. 400,000 hectares of low-yield land was improved in the same period. Szechwan stressed sprinkler irrigation and small water-conservancy projects, and the sprinkled area has grown in the last couple of years from 56,000 to 160,000 hectares. Ninety percent of the province's cultivated land, or 6,600,000 hectares, is in hilly country, much of it subject to drought every summer. Small short-range sprinkler irrigation utilizes natural drops in the water level, which suits the local conditions. Work has begun on four large and middle-sized reservoirs in the Tuchiaangyen irrigation area and in Nanpu County. On completion, they will add another 200,000 hectares of irrigated land. The province has put much effort since last winter into soil improvement. One result is two crops a year in some areas instead of the traditional one and an increase of 400,000 hectares of wheat this year. [Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 11 May 78 OW]

SZECHWAN COMBATS DROUGHT--Chengtu, 10 May--Spring drought has hit 50 counties in Szechwan Province. To combat drought, the people in Szechwan Province are determined to take prompt action and solve all difficulties in order to reap a bumper agricultural harvest this year. Some 200,000 cadres and more than 11 million people are now engaged in the antidrought battle. Over 70 percent of the 19 million mou of summer-ripening crops hit by the drought have been irrigated. The sowing of some 16 million mou of autumn crops has in the main been completed. The provincial CCP Committee held a provincewide telephone conference last January on fighting against drought. Most of the leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees have gone to the countryside to help solve problems. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0145 GMT 10 May 78 OW]

HEILUNGKIANG'S YANG I-CHEN ATTENDS SCIENCE EXHIBIT

OW241149Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Heilungkiang provincial exhibition of scientific and technological achievements formally opened at the provincial exhibition hall in Harbin Municipality on 19 May. The exhibition includes scientific and technological achievements in industry, communications, agriculture, finance and trade, health and national defense.

Leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees including Yang I-chen, Li Li-an, Wang I-lun, Chen Lei, Chen Chien-fei, Wang Chin-tzu, Chang Hsiu-chih and Juan Yung-cheng visited the exhibition and gave important instructions.

More than 550 items on significant scientific and technological achievements which meet advanced criteria at home and abroad are on exhibit, including 350 items which were commended at the National Science Conference.

EASING OF DROUGHT EXPECTED IN KIRIN PROVINCE

SK250758Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 24 May 78 SK

[Text] A responsible person of the Kirin meteorological observatory issued the following statement on climatic phenomena for this half-month period:

Average temperatures in our province from late May to early June are expected to be slightly lower than that of the corresponding period of previous years. Average precipitation in the various localities from late May to early June will show an obvious increase over that of mid-May and a slight increase over that of the same period in previous years. Though rainfall will be intermittent and will vary from area to area, most of the province will be relieved from the dry spell which has resulted from little rain and high winds. Drought-afflicted localities including Chelimu League and Paicheng and Yenpien prefectures will see an easing of the dry spell.

At present, the western area of the province should pay close attention to inspection of seedlings and replant if necessary, in an effort to insure their full growth. The central area should firmly grasp weeding, banking of soil and prevention of withering. The eastern area should energetically solve the problem of water for paddy fields, transplant rice seedlings in good time, timely grasp other production links and do a good job in summer hoeing. Since rainfall is foreseen for our province from late May to early June, all localities should make due preparations for bacteria prevention as soon as possible.

LIAONING WOMEN ACTIVISTS CONGRESS CLOSES 19 MAY

SK251155Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 May 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Liaoning provincial congress of women activists in socialist revolution and construction successfully closed on the afternoon of 19 May. First Secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee Tseng Shao-shan and Second Secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee Jen Chung-i attended the closing ceremony. Also attending were responsible comrades of the Liaoning provincial party and revolutionary committees including Hu I-min, Chang Hsing-chun, Li Chih-wen, Chien I-huang, (Chu Chuan) and Chao Chi; deputy political commissars of Shenyang PLA units Chang Wu and [words indistinct]; Vice Chairmen of the Liaoning CPPCC Committee (Chang Tzu-heng) and (Chang

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Yen); and responsible comrades of various departments, committees and offices at provincial level, the Liaoning Federation of Trade Unions and [words indistinct]. A letter of proposal to women throughout the province was unanimously adopted at the ceremony.

LIAONING HOLDS BURIAL CEREMONY FOR FORMER OFFICIAL

SK250809Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 May 78 SK

[Excerpts] On 20 May a burial ceremony for Mr (Chen Hsien-chou)'s ashes was held in Shenyang Municipality. He was the former deputy governor of Liaoning Province, vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee, and chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the China Democratic League. Mr (Chen Hsien-chou) died on 7 December 1965 when he was 74 years old.

Presenting wreaths at the ceremony were the United Front Work Department of the party Central Committee; the Central Committee of the China Democratic League; the responsible person of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League in Shenyang, (Hu Yu-chih); the Liaoning provincial party and revolutionary committees; and Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee; the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang; the Liaoning provincial committees of the China Democratic League, [words indistinct] of the China Democratic National Construction Association and of the China Association for Promoting Democracy; the organizational, propaganda and united front work departments of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee; the various departments at the provincial level; the Liaoning Federation of Trade Unions; the Liaoning Industrial and Commercial Federation; the Shenyang municipal party and revolutionary committees; the Shenyang Municipal CPPCC Committee; the various patriotic democratic parties in Shenyang and the Huanjen County Revolutionary Committee.

The ceremony was presided over by Su Yu, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee. Wang Kuang-chung, Standing Committee member of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered a speech.

LIAONING DAILY EMPHASIZES GENERAL TASK UNDERSTANDING

SK231030Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 May 78 SK

[Excerpts of LIAONING DAILY 17 May editorial: "It Is Necessary To Profoundly Understand the Essence of the General Task"]

[Excerpts] The editorial stated: The general task for the new period derived from the 11th national party congress line has grand goals and far-reaching significance. It is a beacon lighting our work in various fields, an orientation and program leading the struggle and actions of the people of various nationalities throughout China. How should we successfully study, publicize and implement the new period's general task? The answer to this question lies in two important tasks. One is to understand the essence of the general task, and the other one is to closely combine the general task with reality. Wise leader Chairman Hua pointed out: The general task indicates that we should unswervingly follow the road of socialism, simultaneously grasp the three great revolutionary movements and fulfill the grand goal of the four modernizations. To study and publicize the new period's general task, we should understand the essence of the general task, profoundly master Chairman Hua's important directive and integrate the new period's general task with work in various fields.

The editorial stated: it is imperative to unswervingly follow the road of socialism. This is the fundamental concept of the new period's general task. Therefore, the four modernizations will be achieved in holding fast to continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The gang of four and its sworn followers spread their reactionary fallacy that the superstructure and production relations consistently play an important and decisive role in the economic foundation and in productive forces. They placed adherence to continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in opposition to the development of productive forces, totally negated the basic principle of historical materialism, and tampered with the great theory of continuing the revolution. Marxism holds that productive forces are the most dynamic and revolutionary factor. Socialism is much better than other systems in fulfilling the development of productive forces, and that is why we hold it superior. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the reason why it is necessary to carry out revolution in the realm of the superstructure and relations of productions, in the final analysis, is due to demands of developing productive forces.

The transformation occurring in the realm of the superstructure and relations of production, in return, blazes a path for development of productive forces. Revolution is aimed at either liberation or protection of productive forces and their development. Thus it can be seen that to place the continuation of the revolution in opposition to the development of productive forces is not only very illogical, but also extremely reactionary. Our emphasis on the four modernizations does not mean that we attach less importance to the socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure and relations of production. To realize the general task will constitute a very profound revolution.

From urban to rural areas, from productive forces to relations of production, from the economic foundation to superstructure, and in the various fields of politics, economy, military affairs, science and technology, education and culture, a great transformation will take place. Only if we persist in socialist revolution and continually improve the things which will mutually benefit the superstructure and relations of production, as well as the economic foundation and productive forces, can we speed the realization of the general task.

The editorial stated: It is necessary to simultaneously grasp the three great revolutionary movements. This is a reliable guarantee for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the fundamental way to realize the four modernizations.

The editorial pointed out: It is necessary to closely combine study of and propaganda concerning the new period's general task with actual events. It must be perceived that Liaoning Province has two salient features in striving to realize the general task.

First, Liaoning Province is one of China's heavy industrial bases and assumes heavy responsibility. Whether or not Liaoning is able to develop the national economy at high speed, to rapidly change the situation regarding the basic operation of agriculture, to push forward industry and to make progress in the various fields of work affects the whole situation in realizing the four modernizations in China. In studying and publicizing the new period's general task, it is necessary to understand the importance of realization of the four modernizations and Liaoning's role in this venture.

Secondly, Liaoning Province is an area heavily afflicted by the gang of four, a bane to the country and the people, and it assumes heavy responsibility in exposing and criticizing the gang.

The gang's sworn follower and his cohorts were entrenched in Liaoning for many years. They frenziedly pushed the counterrevolutionary revisionist line, thus bringing about the greatest damage and deepest pernicious influence. Although we have had a great success in the struggle over the past year, as a matter of fact the development of the movement remains uneven; there is still backwardness and deadlock. The two blows movement has not been carried out in some localities, and, in particular, a large quantity of anti-Marxist fallacies spread by the gang's sworn follower and his cohorts have not been thoroughly criticized. So we should combine the study and publication of the new period's general task with the movement to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four, criticize them for their ('ultraleftist fallacies'), remove their leftist masks and expose their [words indistinct], thus bringing about a penetrating and thorough criticism of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line. We should learn from launching a struggle and establish something while destroying something. Efforts should be made to set straight the confusion caused by the gang of four, smash the mental fetters, heighten the revolutionary spirit of the people, and be confident in going all out in building socialism.

BRIEFS

SHENYANG PUBLICIZING TASK--On 26 April Li Chihwen, Sung Kuang and Teng Chu-ju, secretaries of the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee, as well as Huang Chih and Wang Chin, Standing Committee members of the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee personally went to (Talintun) commune in Hsinmin County to study, publicize and explain the new period's general task together with the responsible comrades at various levels of eight other communes. Recently Hsiao Tso-han and Huang Chih, deputy secretaries of the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee as well as Yu Chung-ming and (Chen Ho), Standing Committee members of the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee, also went to some units to study and discuss the new period's general task with the cadres in these units. On 10 May, the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee held a municipal political rally. Representatives from four units made reports on their experiences in studying and publicizing the general task. The Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee has ordered the Shenyang Municipal Education Department to work out concrete plans for studying and publicizing the general task and the new constitution. (Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 May 78 SK)

LIAONING PARTY MEMBERSHIP--The Party Committee of the No 1 steel smelting plant of Anshan Iron and Steel Company recently approved the application for probational membership of Fan Chung-mo who is vice chairman of the plant Revolutionary Committee and deputy general engineer. He comes from a rich peasant's family and graduated from Yunnan University in 1946. In that same year, he came to the company and started his career. Through his hard work and incessant study, he was promoted to engineer and elected a vice chairman of the plant Revolutionary Committee. He was a deputy to the Third NPC where he personally saw great leader Chairman Mao. He was also elected a member of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee and member of its Presidium. Although he tried hard to apply for party membership during the time in which the gang of four ran amuck, he was always refused. Greatly inspired by wise leader Chairman Hua's speech at the 5th NPC, he plucked up his courage to apply again. Finally, he has obtained his wish. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 78 SK]

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